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CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

Tuesday Morning, March 9, 1858.

Failure and Assignment.

The Democratic Association of this city is bankrupt, and contemplates making an assignment of its effects for the benefit of creditors, and then permanently dissolve. All the capital put into the concern has been sunk, and it is now heavily in debt. It was organized last November. The amount subscribed on the opening of the books, was about $8,000. This sum was increased to $24,000 before the late campaign closed. All this money has been spent, and the company is involved in five to six thousand dollars liabilities. The expenses of the company are set down at thirty thousand dollars! The aggregate amount of the bets staked and lost, in money and property, exceed *fifty* thousand dollars; total sum out of pocket, eighty thousand dollars, and times hard, and money very scarce.

We are told that 1,483 Democrats were naturalized by Kimball, clerk of Judge John Wilson's Court, at one dollar a head, making $1,483, which sum remains unpaid, and when the bill was presented, the reply was made that the Treasury was empty—that there was not a red in the coffers of the Democratic Association. The music, so profusely used on election day, has not been paid for; very few of the *teamsters*, who brought in the "great unwashed," have received their promised compensation, and scores of the whiskey shop keepers and drummers, who had been promised various sums for their liquor and labors, also remain unrequited, and are likely to continue so. The Democratic Association is on its last legs, and will dissolve into its original elements.

The overthrow of last Tuesday was a Waterloo defeat, from which the Democracy of Chicago will never recover, while the present issues divide the great parties. They staked their all on the result, and lost.

Governor Seward's Great Speech.

We publish this morning Governor Seward's masterpiece complete. The Senator's Washington friends pronounce it the greatest effort of his life. It is the production of a great mind, and adds a cubit to the stature of the great statesman. During its delivery, the Southern Senators paid closer attention to his arguments, and greater deference to the speaker, than they ever before exhibited. At an early hour the lobbies and galleries were thronged with distinguished persons and ladies. The floor of the Senate was crowded with members of the House and of the diplomatic corps.

The first half of the speech is historical; it is a graphic and powerful review of the great Slave and Free State struggle, from the days of the Revolution to the opening of Buchanan's Administration, described in language equal to Macaulay's best effort, for beauty, strength, and clearness of diction. The Senator's glance at the Dred Scott jugglery is withering and overwhelming. The conclusion of his argument is truly majestic. We can say with a cotemporary "We think no one can raise from its careful perusal without a higher estimate of its author, and a profounder appreciation of the great cause of Liberty in Labor which has enlisted his noblest energies, and is now arousing the enthusiasm of the country."

Hands Off.

We understand that some one is carrying around a remonstrance against Isaac Cook's appointment as Postmaster, and calling upon our Republican merchants for signatures. This is all lost labor. If the whole Republican party of Chicago signed it, not the least particle of effect would be produced on Buchanan or his Senators. Our advice is, hands off! Let the Democracy settle their own family quarrels—it is not our funeral.

"$350,000 Spent—$400,000 Wasted."

What has become of Old Guthrie, the "Vox" correspondent of the *Times*, who demolished John C. Haines every morning before breakfast for a week before the election? It is suggested that he has gone to Calumet to hunt up that crib, but we don't believe it.

The Fight over Postmaster Cook.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

Washington, March 3, 1858.

The fight in the Executive Session over Cook's appointment as Postmaster of Chicago, was resumed in the Senate last evening, and resulted in giving Douglas one of his greatest triumphs. He offered a resolution calling upon the Treasury and Post Office Departments for certain correspondence which embraces the proofs of the charges brought against Cook. Fitch of Indiana made a characteristic speech, but not so bitter as the day before, when Mr. Douglas flayed him. He opposed the adoption of the resolution. He is rather in favor of strangling investigation into frauds of all kinds, just now. He was several times put right by Mr. Douglas, in matters of fact. On one occasion, he made the following eloquent outburst: "I will not be interrupted any more. I dislike this bantamcock style of interference." After a bitter opposition to the resolution from Senators Slidell, Brown, Mason and others, the resolution was laid on the table. At this point, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, said: "We must investigate this matter." "Yes," "Yes," responded Pugh and Clay. These demonstrations of yielding to the Illinois Senator created an excitement such as has been seldom witnessed. Senators Slidell, Brown and others sprang to the seat of Hunter, the former exclaiming, "We have had enough of this—don't revive it."

Senator Broderick, taking advantage of the attempts made to overawe Hunter, obtained the floor, and delivered a lecture to the Democracy which they will not very soon forget. He said he was surprised to see Senators controlled in their action on a grave question by bitter spite against a Senator whose life had been devoted to the great interests of the Democratic party. A man is nominated for a highly respectable place. A Senator rises in his place and prefers charges against him, showing him to be dishonest, and therefore unfit for the place. He points the Senate to the place where the testimony is recorded, and moves a resolution, the tendency of which is to procure said testimony; and, in the face of this, Senators say, "We have had enough of this, we want no investigation!" Mr. Broderick characterized the proceeding as dishonorable and disgraceful.

The vote laying the resolution on the table was reconsidered, and the testimony was ordered.

Washington Affairs.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The Tariff Investigating Committee—Testimony of [illegible] Matteson, &c.—Probable Report of the [illegible]—The President and His "Foreign Relations."

Washington, March 1st, 1858.

The Tariff Fund Investigating Committee will be ready to report in about one week. Mr. [illegible], of the *Tribune*, testified before them that he knew nothing about the payment, or promise to pay, any money to anybody for the purpose of carrying the Tariff of 1857. Mr. [illegible] was called to testify, and declared that there was not a word of truth in the statement made by Mr. Stone, that he (Matteson) advised him (Stone) to pay Mr. Greeley, of the *Tribune*, the sum of $39,000. He acknowledged that he told Mr. Stone that it would take a large sum [perhaps $29,000] to secure the influence of the press, and produce a healthy public sentiment in favor of the tariff, before Congress would consent to alter the law; that Congress looks to a public sentiment to sustain it.

Mr. George Ashmun, ex-member of Congress from Massachusetts, testified to a fact, before the Committee, this morning, which tends to relieve Mr. Wolcott somewhat. He stated that he was employed as a counsel or agent to present the claims of the friends of the tariff to the members of Congress, and that he received from Mr. Wolcott, for such service, the sum of [illegible] dollars! I understand that circumstances exist, going to show a consistency in the testimony of Mr. Matteson. Mr. Stone testified that he took no such action as was recommended to him by Mr. Matteson, in order to carry the tariff. I have good reason to believe that the committee will come to nearly the unanimous opinion that no member of Congress ever received any portion of the $87,000 paid by Lawrence, Stone & Co.; that it was paid to outsiders, as in the case of Mr. Ashmun, and Mr. Stone, of the *Journal of Commerce*, which the Committee claim was not improper. They also are of the opinion that Mr. Wolcott could show where he paid other sums, but by failing to do so he leaves the impression that he either paid it to members of Congress or kept it himself, and for this the Committee make serious complaint.

I informed the readers of the *Post*, in my last, that the President was locked up with his "foreign relations" on Saturday. I took the President's word for it, and supposed he intended to convey the idea that he was in consultation with some of the foreign ministers, but I learn since that he had a long interview with an Irishman from Chicago, by the name of Owen McCarthy, and that the subject discussed was the decapitation of the Douglas men who hold office in Illinois. Senator Bigler accompanied Mr. McCarthy. This "foreign relation" of Mr. Buchanan's is a Chicago Lecompton Democrat, and has been fed at the municipal crib of that city for several years. He aspires to a better paying place under the Federal administration.

CITY ITEMS.

Sons of Malta Charity Ball.—We are requested to state that the Charity Ball of the Sons of Malta, at McVicker's Theatre, will not be a "Calico Ball," as erroneously announced, but a grand Dress Party. The ball takes place on next Monday evening.

Special Policemen Attention.—Those persons who acted as special policemen at the late municipal election are requested to return their badges and clubs to the Comptroller immediately and receive their pay from the city.

Rowdy Fireman Punished.—On Sunday evening, J. Edgar, a member of Engine Company, No. 4, went to the engine house, and made a disturbance, threatening to break the door in. He was arrested and fined $25 for his exploit. A few lessons of this sort will teach the rowdies to behave themselves.

Fires.—The alarm of fire about 10 o'clock Sunday evening, proceeded from the burning of a small wooden tenement in the extreme north part of the city. Another alarm was raised at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The firemen turned out, but were unable to discover any fire.

Engine Co. No. 10.—An error occurred in classing this fine company with the rowdies and disorganizers. The effigy of Mr. Sweenie was not placed upon No. 2's house, as stated by the morning papers, but on No. 10's. The misstatement occurred by some members of No. 10 visiting the newspaper offices, and asking that the statement be made, asserting its truth. No. 2 has sent for a new engine, and will support the Engineer elect.

Police Court.—Henry Schultz was fined $5 for stealing timber.

Catherine McGuire was fined $10 and sent 30 days to Bridewell for stealing money from her employer.

Morris P. Hylant was fined $10 and sent 60 days to Bridewell for stealing wood.

Patrick Maher, a lad who recently escaped from the Reform School, was captured again yesterday and returned to the School.

Cornelia Moody was arrested for keeping a house of ill-fame. Being under 18 years of age she was delivered into the custody of her guardian. Her mother is in the penitentiary. Charles Sabin, a fast young man, was fined $25 and sent 30 days to Bridewell for being an inmate of Moody's house, and Abram Mariet was fined $10 for the same offence.

For being vagrants, Frank Conlin, Daniel Morris, Michael Ryan, Edward Murray and James Powers were fined $10 and sent 30 days to Bridewell each.

For being drunk and disorderly Robert Barry and Thomas Farrell were fined $5 each; John Tamony $10; James Galvin $10 and 30 days in the Bridewell; Bartholomew Dillon $10 and 90 days in the Bridewell.

In What Cases Ne Exeat may Issue.—Judge Manierre has recently delivered the following opinion, which we publish as of interest to the legal profession:

This is a motion to dismiss a petition for a ne exeat on the ground that the demand mentioned in the petition, a promissory note, is a purely legal cause of action, and that a Court of Equity has no jurisdiction over such a claim. And it is contended that the writ of ne exeat is an equitable writ, and that it will not lie in any case in which a Court of Equity has no jurisdiction, either sole and exclusive or concurrent with courts of law, over the subject matter.

The language of the statute under which this writ was issued, is as follows, viz:

Sec. 1. Writs of ne exeat republica may hereafter be granted in cases where the debt or demand is not actually due, but exists fairly and *bona fide* in expectancy at the time of making application, as in cases where the demand is due: And it shall not be necessary, to authorize the granting of such writ of ne exeat, that the applicant should show that his debt or demand is purely of an equitable character and only cognizable in a Court of Equity.

A practice has for some time prevailed in this court of issuing this writ in the class of cases under consideration. The last clause of the section above cited has been construed in practice as intending to include all debts and demands, whether of an equitable character or not, and not merely those of which a Court of Equity has either sole or concurrent jurisdiction. Whether the construction thus acted upon is the proper and legal one, a brief review of the law as it stood prior to the enactment of this statute, will enable us to determine.

According to the long and well settled practice of the English and American courts, this writ issues only where the claim upon the party is of an equitable nature, and has always been refused upon a mere demand at law for money. "For there," it has been said, "the defendant may be arrested and be obliged to give bail." At one time it was held that the writ would not lie except for claims which could only be enforced in a Court of Equity; but it is now generally held that where the demand is at law, the writ will not be refused merely because the plaintiff might have relief at law, if the case be one in which a Court of Chancery has a concurrent jurisdiction, as upon a bond which has been lost; for that Court does not now consider that the circumstance of a Court of law having a concurrent jurisdiction sufficient to defeat its jurisdiction in equity. 1 John ch. 1; 6 ib. 138; 2 Paige, ch. 606; 5 ib. 235; Amb 75; 3 P. Wms. 314; 3 Daniells ch. Pr. 1925, and authorities there cited.

The debt or demand must have been a pecuniary demand and actually due at the time the writ is issued. 2 Story's Eq. 1474; 3 Daniells ch. Pr. 1931. Neither would the writ lie where the demand was of an unliquidated nature. There must have been an ascertained debt existing at the time, and a present right to enforce its collection.

In view of the law thus settled anterior to our Statute, it will not be difficult to determine its proper construction. In the first place, it was obviously the intention of the legislature to extend the benefit of this writ to a class of cases in which it was formerly denied, viz: To cases where the debt or demand is not actually due, but exists fairly and *bona fide* in expectancy. In the second place, it was the intention that the writ should issue in all cases of equitable cognizance, and not to be confined to those in which courts of equity had sole and exclusive jurisdiction. In declaring that the writ should issue for debts or demands not purely equitable, it was not intended to allow the writ for demands of which equity has no jurisdiction whatever. For such demands the law itself furnishes adequate remedies by the writ of capias and attachment. By this clause it was merely intended to declare that the writ should issue as well for equitable demands of which courts of law had concurrent jurisdiction, as for purely equitable claims, of which equity had sole and conclusive cognizance.

The practice, therefore, of granting this writ in cases of which a court of equity has no jurisdiction, concurrent or otherwise, finds no warrant in this Statute, and is wholly illegal. The petition in this case must, therefore, be dismissed, and the writ quashed.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION 1858.

Official Returns.

Wards.	Mayor.		Marshal.		Collector.		Treasurer.	
I	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
II	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
III	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IV	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VI	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VII	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VIII	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IX	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
X	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wards.	Attorney.		Surveyor.		Recorder.		Clerk.	
I	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
II	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
III	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IV	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VI	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VII	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VIII	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IX	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
X	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ALDERMEN.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Ward I.—Long	[illegible]	Kent	[illegible]
Ward II.—Abbott	[illegible]	Gage	[illegible]
Ward III.—Farwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ward IV.—[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ward V.—[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ward VI.—Van Horne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ward VII.—Woods	[illegible]	McMurray	[illegible]
Ward VIII.—Wright	[illegible]	LaRue	[illegible]
Ward IX.—[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ward X.—[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In the VIIIth Ward Elias Granger received 33 votes for Alderman.

CONSTABLES.

Ward I.—Chilson	[illegible]	Gorman	[illegible]
Ward II.—Courtwright	[illegible]	Bolfrath	[illegible]
Ward III.—Douglass	[illegible]	Caldwell	[illegible]
Ward IV.—Fleckman	[illegible]	Healey	[illegible]
Ward V.—Cutler	[illegible]	Pulis	[illegible]
Ward VI.—[illegible]	[illegible]	Ross	[illegible]
Ward VII.—Hollinger	[illegible]	Gallagher	[illegible]
Ward VIII.—Wallinger	[illegible]	Dunlap	[illegible]
Ward IX.—Prince	[illegible]	Young	[illegible]
Ward X.—Otis	[illegible]	Flemming	[illegible]

STREET COMMISSIONER—SOUTH DIVISION.

1st Ward—D. C. Healey	[illegible]
2d "	[illegible]
3d "	[illegible]
4th "	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
1st Ward—Anson Berg	[illegible]
2d "	[illegible]
3d "	[illegible]
4th "	[illegible]
Total	3,113

STREET COMMISSIONER—WEST DIVISION.

5th Ward—Forsey	[illegible]
6th "	[illegible]
10th "	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
5th Ward—McMahon	[illegible]
6th "	[illegible]
10th "	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

STREET COMMISSIONER—NORTH DIVISION.

7th Ward—Fortman	[illegible]
8th "	[illegible]
9th "	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
7th Ward—Connerton	[illegible]
8th "	[illegible]
9th "	[illegible]
Total	1,376

MAGISTRATES.

Wards.	Wadhams.	Stickney.	Taylor.
I	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
II	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
III	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IV	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V		(No returns.)	
VI	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VII	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VIII		(No returns.)	
IX	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
X	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Wards.	Chief.		1st Ass't.		2d Ass't.	
I	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
II	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
III	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IV	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V	1,117	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VI	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VII	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VIII	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IX	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
X	764	[illegible]	763	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Council Proceedings.—The regular meeting of the Council was held last evening. The absentees were Dempsey, Dunlap, Diversey and Conley.

The returns of the late municipal election were opened by the Clerk, and the result was declared by the Council. The returns will be found elsewhere in the Tribune.

On motion of Ald. Long, the Clerk was directed to notify the officers elect of their election, and the Mayor was directed to ascertain and report to the Council upon what day the Mayor elect desired the inauguration should take place.

On motion of Ald. Long, the Council refused to declare any election to fill the offices of Police Magistrates, and the matter was referred to a select committee consisting of Long, Carter and Dunlap.

Pending the reading of the returns for Alderman of the Third Ward, the Clerk read a petition signed by an immense number of the citizens of that ward, protesting against Mr. North's taking his seat. The petition was published in the Tribune of Saturday last. After a long debate, in which LaRue, Long, Carter, Bross, Greenebaum, Myers and Coughlin participated, the Council refused to declare Mr. North elected, and the matter was referred to the special committee above named for investigation.

Pending the reading of the returns from the Third Ward (for Constable), a communication was read from Mr. Douglass, stating that his opponent was elected by fraudulent votes, and offering to prove the same. The Council refused to declare any one elected, and the matter was referred to the special Committee above named.

Pending the reading of the returns for Alderman of the Ninth Ward, Ald. Greenebaum moved to refer the matter to special Committee, without declaring an election. Lost; and the Council declared Mr. Carpenter elected.

Ald. Sitts asked the passage of an order directing the Superintendent of Public Works to close the houses of those fire companies which had abandoned the Department, and to take charge of the apparatus until further ordered. Greenebaum and La Rue objecting, the order was laid over, under the rule.

Alderman Sitts asked the passage of an ordinance repealing all ordinances and orders, and parts of either, authorizing the organization of Engine Cos. Nos. 4, 10 and 14; Hook and Ladder Co. 2; Hose Cos. Nos. 3 and 5. Greenebaum and La Rue objecting, it was laid over, under the rule.

The Council adjourned at 11 o'clock.

City Mortality for February.—The following is a statement of the number of deaths in February 1858, and other years:

	1858.	1857.	1856.
South Division	[illegible]	51	[illegible]
West Division	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Division	[illegible]	[illegible]	51
Not stated	[illegible]		
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The causes of death of the deceased of February 1858:—accident, 1; consumption, 30; convulsions, 3; croup, 20; child bed, 3; cancer, 1; congestive chills, 1; delirium tremens, 1; dysentery, 3; dropsy, 4; heart disease, 1; intemperance, 2; inflammation of bowels, 1; inflammation of lungs, 12; marasmus, 2; puerperal fever, 4; rupture, 1; still born, 2; scarlet fever, 4; sore throat, 1; typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 4; teething, 8; water on brain, 3; whooping cough, 1; worms 1. Total, 126.

The following is a classification of the ages of the deceased in 1858:

Aged one year and under	[illegible]
Aged five " over one year	[illegible]
Aged ten " " five years	[illegible]
Aged twenty " " ten years	[illegible]
Aged thirty " " twenty years	[illegible]
Aged forty " " thirty years	[illegible]
Aged fifty " " forty years	[illegible]
Aged sixty " " fifty years	[illegible]
Aged seventy " " sixty years	[illegible]
Aged eighty " " seventy years	[illegible]
Still born	[illegible]
Not stated	[illegible]
Total	126

The nativities of the deceased in February, 1858, were:—United States, 77; Ireland, 20; Germany, 10; Norway, 2; Saxony, 1; France, 1; Scotland, 1; England, 1; not stated, 13. Total, 126.

Chicago Harbor Appropriation.—A letter just received by Mr. Mitchell, Secretary of the Board of Trade, from Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, M. C. from this District, gives encouragement of an appropriation of $100,000 by Government, for the improvement of Chicago Harbor. Mr. F. is doing all in his power to set the harbor and light-house interests before the Committee on Commerce in a favorable light; has placed the Board of Trade's petitions and resolutions before them, and asked for $200,000 for the harbor. If the half of it is obtained, and judiciously expended, it will be a good service.

Chicago, March 8, 1858.

Board of Supervisors.—Board met. *Present*—William James, Chairman; Supervisors Arnold, Algur, Boorman, Berg, Bross, Clark, Campbell, Cool, Carpenter, Cunningham, Connerton, Curran, Dalton, Edson, Gormley, Gray, Huntoon, Hammond, Johnston, Lawson, Low, Matteson, Mitchell, O'Kane, Peck, Prendergast, Pennoyer, Robinson, Skinner, Sherman, Speer, Startevant, Scoville, Taylor, Tuttle, Ward, White and Wood.

Sundry petitions were presented, and referred to appropriate committees.

Board adjourned to 10 o'clock A.M. Tuesday.

Arraignment of Staube, the Murderer.—Yesterday morning, in the Common Pleas Court, Alfred Staube, the murderer of Lassermann, at Blue Island, was arraigned, and his trial set down for this morning. Carlos Haven, Esq., State's Attorney, appeared for the people, and Messrs. Wilkinson, Monroe and Spencer for the prisoner.

Boots and Shoes.—Decidedly one of the most interesting and prominent features of the retail trade, just now in our city, is the continued sale of that large consignment of boots and shoes at Wells', 163 Randolph street, under Metropolitan Hall. Thousands can testify that no cheaper assortment of these useful articles has ever before been thrown on our market. One would hardly dream of such a thing as hard times, to look at the continued rush which he has had for the past month.

New Flour Mills and Firm.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm and style of E. W. Densmore & Co. for the manufacture and sale of Flour, Meal, Feed, &c. Having purchased the new stone and brick flour mill, which we call Phillip's Mill, situated at Algonquin, Illinois, where our Mr. Phillips will reside, well located for procuring a supply of good wheat and other grain, we are confident in our ability to offer our friends articles that will please. We shall manufacture expressly for this city's use, and keep constantly on hand, within a few days, every variety of articles produced by a good mill, and in the meantime, will be glad to see any of our friends, who can find leisure to call at our Store No. 167 South Water street.

E. W. Densmore,
Gardner Phillips.

Chicago, March 2, 1858.

Write H. C. Burtman & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., for Circulars, describing the most wonderful small and effective Sewing Machine in the world. See advertisement in another column.

DIED

In this city, Sunday, March 7th, 1858, Drew [illegible] Y. HAYS, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services from the First Baptist Church, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this city, March 7th, of congestion of the brain and lungs, WM. C. HUMASION, aged 20 years.

His remains will be taken to Vienna, N. Y., for interment.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF MARKETS, &c.

Office of the Chicago Daily Tribune,
Monday Evening, March 8, 1858.

RECEIPTS of principal articles by rail Saturday, March 6th, were 1,600 bbls flour, 20,741 bu wheat, 1,381 bu corn, 1,[illegible] bu oats, 1,[illegible] bu barley, 125 bu rye, 47 bu potatoes, 12,[illegible] lbs grass seed, 2,[illegible] lbs provisions, [illegible] lard, 6,170 lbs hides, 230 cattle, 90 dressed and 284 live hogs.

The TOTAL RECEIPTS of leading articles by rail LAST WEEK were:

Flour, bbls	3,272	Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	117,121	Hides	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	Provisions	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	Cattle	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	Dress'd Hogs	[illegible]
Rye, bu	735	Live Hogs	[illegible]

The above shows a considerable falling off from the previous week's receipts, but the week's trade was a very active one. Money is quite abundant for the purchase of all the staples of the country, and every branch of trade is steadily increasing and improving. The weather has been cold but pleasant, and the roads in excellent wheeling condition. The comparatively small receipts, and good demand and active competition, caused a great firmness in Wheat, while a material advance is noted in Hides, under the influence of high rates east and competition here. We have never known so large a trade before in Hides as that of past two weeks: One firm last week received from packers and the country some 5,000 hides—two or three other firms have bought as many as 1500 or 2000 hides each the past week and as many the week before, three-fourths of them dry flint, the price rising Saturday to the extreme rate of 12c for dry flint, though 11½c is the outside to-day. More than 3,000 hides were received by rail last week, or [illegible] lbs, (allowing three-fourths of them to be dry, and at an average of 12 lbs to a dry hide and 60 for green.)

It is stated that but little Corn is yet cribbed at railroad stations, or points on the canal and Illinois River, buyers not having had confidence in the quality of the article; but it is probable the Corn is better than at first supposed, and an abundance will come forward after a while. Wheat, on the contrary, has come in largely at Pekin and other points. A difference of opinion exists as to the prospects of this staple (Wheat,) some think it must be low, with such a surplus at the head quarters, both of wheat and flour, while others are equally certain of another advance here of 10@15c before June.

The Flour trade has been [illegible] with the [illegible] A shipping demand is had, but not at such prices as holders will accept—1,000 bbls of a fair brand of spring extra could have been sold to-day at $3.80, but nothing under $3,90 would buy such.

The following are transactions of leading articles:

FLOUR.—Sale of 100 bbls Iowa City mills spring extra at $3.87½. There are all grades of extras, worth from $3,25 @4,00. New Cornmeal $10@12 ⅌ ton; sales of a lot old cornmeal at $13,00; and a lot of choice at $10 delivered.

WHEAT.—Sale to-day to one buyer of 11,000 bu and upward (new receipts) at 60c in store; 700 bu extra, in lots, at 57@61c in bags delivered. No. 2 red 55@56c; No. 1 do 70@ 80c; white 80@85c.

CORN.—Sales of 3 or 4 car loads at 30c ⅌ 60 lbs on track. Old, 40c ⅌ 56 lbs in store.

GROCERIES.—Good N. O. Sugars sell at 8c; fair to fully fair 6½@7c; Plantation Molasses 40@42c; Rio Coffee 12½ @13½c.

OATS.—Firm and in demand; sales of a car load and other lots at 23½c in store, and a full cargo reported at 24c in store.

BARLEY.—In but limited demand at 35@40c ⅌ 48 lbs in store for No. 2 and 45@50c for No. 1.

RYE.—Sale of a car at 50c ⅌ 60 lbs on track. Steady at this, with light receipts.

HIDES.—Active market at 5c for green butchers' and 5½c for green country; green salted 6c; dry salted 11c; dry flint 11@12½c. Pelts 75@80c for best.

HIGHWINES.—19@19½c per gallon.

GRASS SEED.—Not very plenty, and active. Timothy, $1,62½@$1,75 per bu. of 45 lbs; Clover $4@$4.25.

POTATOES.—Not much demand at 35@40c, per bu.

PROVISIONS.—Firm and steady at $14@$14.75 for Mess Pork; Tallow 10½@10¾c, and Lard 9½@10c for common to best keg; sale to-day of 50 bbls city rendered (Nash's) at 9c.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts small, and demand active for retail packing. Sales to-day of 12 head of choice, fat, small boned, averaging 275 lbs at $6,50; and 11 head, averaging 262 lbs at $6 per 100, besides lighter lots at $5,50@ 5,75.

BUTTER.—No better, but more inquiry for fresh, choice lots, which sell at 15@16c; common firkin, 10@11c.

EGGS.—In good demand varying from 8@10c per doz.

CHEESE.—Dull at 8@9c.

GREEN FRUITS.—Apples are growing scarce and firm at $3.50@4 by single bbl for the best, $2.50@3 for inferior. Cranberries $9,50@10 ⅌ bbl. Oranges and Lemons in good supply at $4 50 ⅌ box.

DRIED FRUITS.—Dried Apples improving—7½@8c ⅌ lb, or $1,50@1,75 ⅌ bu of 22 lbs. Peaches, 11c for unpared, 15c for pared. Raisins, $3,25 for M. R.'s, and $3.50 for layers ⅌ box.

FREIGHTS.—Some talk is beginning to be had for the rates of first trips to the lower Lakes, but opinions widely differ; the Canadian barque Arabia takes wheat to Kingston at 12½c, but the asking rate now is 14c, and to Oswego, in American vessels, 15c. To Buffalo, 10c, is talked of. As few of the L. N. Co's vessels are likely to sail, good rates for the first run down are confidently looked for.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Monday, March 8, 1858.

CATTLE.—The trade has been active the past week, the yards being cleared yesterday of all the stock, by the sale of 73 head, at $3.30 ⅌ 100 lbs, live weight. The prices paid are $2,50@3.50.

LIVE HOGS.—The last sales were made yesterday, viz: 2 lots of 54, 65 and 130 head, averaging about 210 lbs at $4.25 ⅌ 100 lbs live weight, for shipment, clearing the pens. The number packed this season here reached 100,000 head, against 90,000 last year; and the season's packing is about over.

SHEEP.—Yesterday's sales comprise two lots, viz: 85 head averaging 82 lbs at $3 per 100 lb, 132 do 100 lbs 4,12½.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS AT MILWAUKEE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 6TH.

Flour, bbls	1,283	Pork, lbs	[illegible]
Wheat, bus	[illegible]	Hides, lbs	[illegible]
Barley, bus	1,128	Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]
Oats, bus	3,220	Eggs, bbls	10
Corn, bus	311	Cattle, cars	4
Rye, bus	55	Stone, cars	1
Beans, bus	60		

Collingwood Line of Steamers.—Prospects are fair that a tri-weekly line of steamers will be had between Chicago and Collingwood this season. The fast and staunch steamers Lady Elgin and Queen City have been secured; and Mr. Grant, of the Lake Huron, Simcoe and Ontario road is negotiating for one of the Lake Erie steamers, and doubtless either the Illinois, Cleveland City, or some other good craft will be secured. Should this arrangement fail, which is not probable, a line of propellers will be formed. Eventually, it is quite probable the Canada Grand Trunk R. R. Co. will find it necessary to control the matter, and put on a line of iron propellers, in order to do the business that will accumulate in the direction indicated. For three months of the year, no more pleasant route for travel can be found than this; and during the whole season of lake navigation, Chicago, Milwaukee and the Northwest generally, are interested in the increased facilities for commerce which this line would give.

New York Market—March 8.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FLOUR—Market firm and unchanged; sales 9,000 bbls at $4,30@4 35 for super state; $4 50@4 65 for extra state; $4 40@4 45 for super western; $4 50@5 20 for common to medium extra western; $5 00@5 25 for round hoop extra Ohio; market closing firm and quiet.

CANADIAN FLOUR—Firm; sales 300 bbls at $4 50@5 30 for extra; super scarce and nominal at $4 25@4 40.

RYE FLOUR—Dull at $3@3 75.

WHEAT—Market very quiet and very firmly held at previous prices.

RYE—Nominal at 70@71c.

BARLEY—In moderate request at 65@72c.

CORN—Dull and drooping; sales 7000 bu new southern at 66@68c; old mixed western is held at 70c, without buyers.

OATS—In fair request at 40@42c for state; 45@46c for western.

WHISKEY—Market steady; sales 250 bbls at 22@22½c.

PORK—Market drooping; sales 700 bbls at $16 85@17 for mess; $16 00@16 25 for prime mess; $13 25@13 50 for prime; $12 00@13 25 for thin mess.

BEEF—Unchanged; sales 220 bbls at $8 25@9 50 for country prime; 10@11 for country mess; 12@13 50 for repacked mess; 14@14 50 for extra do.

BEEF HAMS—Firm; sales 60 bbls at $17 50@19 for prime; more dull—sales 50 tcs last at $22.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet at 7@7½c.

CUT MEATS—Unchanged; sales 300 hhds at 6½@6¾c for shoulders, 8½@8½c for hams.

BACON—Quiet at 8½@9½c.

LARD—Steady; sales 400 bbls at 9¾@10½c.

BUTTER—Better; sales at 14@20c for Ohio and 17@23 for state.

CHEESE—Selling freely at 8½@10¼c.

New York Stock Market—March 8.			
[BY TELEGRAPH.]			
Stocks lower.			
I. C. bonds	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]
Erie RR	[illegible]	P	[illegible]
Harlem, preferred	[illegible]	C T	[illegible]
Cumberland coal	[illegible]	M C	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	M S	[illegible]
		do preferred	[illegible]
N Y C	[illegible]	Panama	[illegible]
La Crosse & Mil	[illegible]	Galena & Chi	[illegible]
M & M	[illegible]	C & T	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Chi & R I	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	Harlem	[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVth Congress—First Session.

SENATE—MARCH 8.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the propriety of amending the law, punishing the crime of desertion by soldiers of the U. S. Army. Passed.

Mr. Greene of Mo., intimated that he would call for a direct vote on the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, on Monday next.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wis., resumed his speech on the Kansas question.

He referred to the extraordinary statement of the Senator from South Carolina, charging the North with breaking its plighted faith and plundering the South by means of national banks and tariffs. It was not the North that repudiated the Compact of 1787, or the Compromise of 1820, and as to national banks and tariffs, he showed from the record that the greatest statesman from the South, (Calhoun) supported the very tariff he (Hammond) complained of, and also voted for a National Bank, and supported internal improvements. Referring to Mr. Hammond's estimate of the relative resources of the North and the South, he said that the hay crop of the United States surpassed in value the whole cotton crop of the South; and to the taunt that Northern laborers were slaves, he replied that his own father was a laborer, and other gentlemen on that floor stood in the same category, and asked if they were to be branded as the sons of slaves.

Mr. Doolittle passed to Kansas affairs, showing the inconsistency of the advocates of the Lecompton Constitution, the President's basis being the legality of that Constitution on the Kansas Nebraska act.

Mr. Hammond takes a difficult ground, contending that the sovereignty of Kansas is vested in the sovereignty of the States, to be exercised by Congress alone. The Senator from Tennessee places it in the people of Kansas, independent Territorial Legislature and independent of the Enabling Act, while the Senator from Georgia asserts it to be in the Territorial Legislature. He (Doolittle) contended that if the sovereignty resided in the people, the Topeka Constitution is a legal instrument. He then examined the claims of the two Constitutions, Topeka and Lecompton, contending that the latter was mooted because the Kansas Nebraska act conferred no power to call a Convention, while the former grew out of a revolutionary appeal to the people themselves, and was perfectly legal. In answer to the question why did not the Free State men of Kansas, if in the majority, vote for delegates to the Convention? he showed by numerous familiar facts that in many cases they could not vote in consequence of several counties being disfranchised, and also that they had been solemnly assured that the Constitution would be submitted to the approval of the people. This assurance was given by Calhoun himself, as well as by President Buchanan in his message, and through his chosen organs, Walker and Stanton. He denied the correctness of the President's assertion that when the Slavery clause was submitted, all was done that was necessary.

Mr. Foster, of Conn. said he would never give his consent to the admission of another Slave State North of 36:30. He considered himself bound by the ordinance of '87, and would never recognise its repeal, referring to the 7th article of the Lecompton Constitution, asserting the right of property in Slaves, he said that the principle enunciated was a reproach to the age—it would have been outrageous to have incorporated such a principle, even in a Constitution made for a Southern State. He alluded to the clause of the bill of rights, declaring that no free negro should live in the Territory, and thought it a strange clause to exist in a republican Constitution.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, reminded him that the same provision exists in the Topeka Constitution.

Mr. Foster was not advised that the Topeka Constitution had been received by the Senate. He didn't believe it contained such a clause. There is no question, he continued, that, by the Lecompton Constitution, free negroes must be killed.

Mr. Green asked if the Senator contended that free negroes entering the Free States, having provisions forbidding them, as Illinois for instance, must be killed?

Mr. Foster: The Lecompton Constitution says as much. It says that no freeman can be exiled, and that no free negro can live there.

Mr. Green: The Senator's argument is absurd.

Mr. Trumbull explained that the law of Illinois provides for a free negro. It was not in the Constitution. The law disposes of them.

Mr. Green: How?

Mr. Trumbull: Drives him out.

Mr. Green: Kansas will do the same.

Mr. Foster proceeded, reading the clause providing for a change in the Constitution, and contending that the direct meaning is that the people may alter everything but the slavery clause—slavery is to be perpetual; establish that Constitution and slavery can never be abolished except by the consent of every slaveholder in the State.

Mr. Mason asked if the Senator understood that Congress had the power to look into State Constitutions with the view of determining the relations of persons held in servitude. He (Mason) asked for the information of the people as to the Senator's views.

Mr. Foster explained that if the Territory has within itself principles at war with the principles of liberty, Congress had the right to reject it.

Mr. Mason said that reply threw a flood of light upon the principles actuating the Republican party. If he understood the Senator, Congress had the power to decide whether the government was republican in form; and what if it establishes it as not republican?

Mr. Foster did not think his language was susceptible of such an inference. He repeated, that where a Territory applied for admission with a constitution at war with the plainest principles of liberty, he could not call it republican, and would not admit it.

Mr. Mason—Not Republican?

Mr. Foster—Not Republican, because not recognizing the principles of freedom. He was not prepared to go to the extreme extent that a State may be excluded on the ground alone that it recognized Slavery. Mr. Foster concluded by saying that he would not vote for the bill. He considered it an atrocious and high-handed act of usurpation to impose the Constitution upon the people of Kansas. It was outrageous and infamous. The people of Kansas repudiate it; they scorn its very name, its principles, its origin, and so do I.

The Senate then went into executive session, and afterward adjourned.

HOUSE—MARCH 8.

Mr. Taylor, of La., offered resolutions of inquiry into the facts attending the seizure by the French government of the barque Adriatic, the resolutions also provide for redress to the owners of the barque and for the prevention of similar proceedings. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The bill appropriating $340,000 to pay the deficiency in the printing bills of the 33d and 34th Congress passed.

The House then took up the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Bocock replied to Mr. Millson, contending that a legitimate construction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill did not encourage territorial sovereignty, and that the Lecompton Constitution was the work of the people of Kansas.

Mr. Davis criticised the President's special message, and denounced the Lecompton Constitution as the creation of fraud and the legitimate fruits of slavery. Adjourned.

Later from Havana.

New York, March 8.—The steamship Cahawba, from Havana, 2d inst., arrived this morning.

Havana sugars closed very firm on the 27th ult., but were less active on the 1st. They come in very slowly. Stock at Havana and Matanzas 100,000 boxes, new and old—mainly new. Molasses rather better. Exchange lower on New York, and Northern cities generally par.

Things in New York.

New York, March 8.—Our bank statement for the past week as compared with that of the previous one, shows the following increase in loans, $1,352,736; increase in specie, $108,037; increase in circulation, $323,855; increase in deposits, $2,996,085; total specie $32,739,731.

From Washington.

Washington, March 8.—Mr. Green has arrived here as a messenger, bringing with him the journal of the Lecompton Convention and the evidence taken before the commissioner to examine into the alleged frauds on the 21st of December and 4th of January. The document is voluminous. It is said that the investigation reduces the legal votes of the former to about 2,500, whereas it was heretofore stated at 6,795.

The three branches of the House Kansas Investigating Committee, will, it is supposed, make their reports next week.

Herald's correspondence: Mr. Bernhisel, the Mormon Delegate in Congress, has recently received letters from Brigham Young, in which he predicts the annihilation of the U. S. troops in Utah, unless they are re-called by Government. He also suggested the appointment of a commissioner to proceed to Utah, to inquire into the condition of affairs there.

Times correspondence: It is expected that on Monday or Tuesday the majority report of the Select Committee on Kansas will be presented to the House, when the majority of the Committee will immediately move, as a question of privilege, that the whole matter be referred back to the Committee, with special instructions, on the ground that the orders of the House have not been obeyed. It is believed that such a movement will be rendered successful by the votes of a number of members who are in favor of the admission under the Lecompton Constitution.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Washington, March 8, 1858.—The Kansas debate in the Senate will probably consume most of the month, as thirty elaborate speeches at least are in preparation.

His physicians think that Mr. Jefferson Davis can hardly resume active duty before two months hence. He is now confined to a dark room, under a severe regimen.

Three Democrats from Pennsylvania are halting between two courses. On the one side are expected favors from the Administration—on the other are desired committals from the Anti-Lecompton side in their favor, to overbalance the opposition of the party in their Congressional Districts. They are considered lost to our side.

Republican Victory.

Bangor, Me., March 8.—At our Municipal Election to-day, Hollis Booman, Republican, was elected Mayor, receiving 1170 votes against 628 for Hatch the citizens' candidate. Republicans also elected a large majority of the City Council.

Virginia Legislature.

Richmond, Va., March 7.—The Legislature last night voted a gold medal to the widow of Com. Herndon, and then adjourned *sine die*. A proclamation from the Governor was immediately read, convening an extra session. The Governor intends that the Legislature shall remain in session till the business is completed.

River Navigation.

St. Louis, March 8.—The Missouri River is open. The new packet line of steamers running in connection with the Pacific Railway, from Jefferson City to St. Joseph, commence regular daily trips to-morrow.

New York, March 8.—The reception of Mahommed Pacha at the City Hall to-day, was an interesting ceremony. Mayor Tiemann welcomed him to the City, and the Turk in his reply said that his government had authorized him to express to the American people its friendly feeling.

To-Day's Advertisem'ts.

WANTED—$2,000!—AN ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP, by a reliable business man from the East, in some good business already established, either in the city or the West. Address "O." care Drawer [illegible]
mh9-1w-[illegible]

84 ADAMS STREET.—BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 84 Adams street, between State and Clark sts.
mh9-1w*

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned, that the undersigned refuse to pay a certain [illegible] note [illegible] by them payable to [illegible] for [illegible] dollars, due on the [illegible] day of March, A. D. 1858.
Dated Benton, Wisc. this [illegible] day of March, A. D. 1858.
WILLIAM [illegible]
NICHOLAS [illegible]
mh9-3t-[illegible]

A Grand Concert,

To Procure Funds for the Erection of a suitable MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF HENRY AHNER,

Will be given at

METROPOLITAN HALL,

On Friday Evening, March 12, 1858.

MRS. E. G. BOSTWICK, MRS. J. M. MOZART, Mr. W. H. CURRIE, Mr. DE CLARQUE, and an Orchestra, comprising the entire Great Western Band, and numerous other talented Instrumentalists, under the direction of

JULIUS UNGER,

have volunteered their services, and will present a programme worthy of the occasion.

Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Higgins Bros., R. S. Wm., Henry Bandt, G. W. Ashard, S. R. Wilcox, G. H. Mair, Mr. Chamberlain, and at the principal hotels. [illegible] are expected to procure items of either of the above named persons, or of F. M. [illegible], Esq. Business Manager of the Concert, at Walker & Co.'s, 77 Randolph st., and make returns on the day after the Concert.

No complimentary tickets will be issued.
mh9-4t-[illegible]

BY GRUBB & GILBERT, 104 LAKE ST.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &C., AT AUCTION.—On this (Tuesday) morning, March 9th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our sales-rooms, 104 Lake st., without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash, a large variety of Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c., consisting of—

PARLOR FURNITURE.

Sofas, What-Nots, Marble Top Tables, Mahogany and Black Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Mahogany and Black Walnut Secretaries, Centre, Card and Side Tables, Hall Stands.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Chamber Sets, Mahogany Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Washstands, Cottage Bedsteads, Mattresses, Sofa Tables.

MIRRORS.

Elegant French Plate Mirrors, line Gilt and Mahogany Frame Mirrors, and everything in the Furniture line.
Sale positive and without reserve.
mh9-1t-[illegible] GRUBB & GILBERT, Auctioneers, 104 Lake street.

NEW STORE.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

[Late A. G. Burley & Co.]

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS,

Britannia and Silver Plated Ware,

FLUID LAMPS, TABLE CUTLERY,

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.,

48 Lake Street..........Chicago.

A. G. BURLEY.
JOHN TYRRELL. mh8-3m-[illegible]

Medical.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Great Central Western Agency.

Merchants, Druggists, Traders,

AND OTHERS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING this World-Renowned Medicine, can obtain the same at NEW YORK PRICES, in any quantity! For Kansas, and other emigrants, it is the SAFEST, SUREST AND CHEAPEST Family Medicine in the world—for at all times, and under all circumstances, it will cure all curable diseases, it produces but one result—Health.
Full directions in English, French and German.
GEO. TAYLOR, Agent,
[illegible] 100 Randolph st., Chicago.

MRS. THOMPSON, M.D.,

Homeopathic Physician and Obstetrician.

MRS. T., HAVING PRACTICED SUCCESSFULLY for a number of years in the East, now offers her professional services to the ladies in this city, and will attend day and night. Residence 143 Madison street.
[illegible]

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the Various Forms of

BILLIOUS DISEASES,

Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and DUMB AGUE,

Having their origin in Malaria of very fertile or marshy districts.

PREPARED BY DR. S. SAWYER, AND sold by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Druggists and Chemists, 74 Lake street, Chicago.

[illegible]

RUBBER HOSE, OF ALL SIZES, FURNISHED at manufacturers' prices, by their agents, JNO. B. IDESON & CO., 29 South Water st., cor. Dearborn.
ja17-1y

RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING Hose Covers, Fire Buckets, Combs, Balls, Toys, Drug and Articles, wholesale and retail, at manufacturers' prices, by JNO. B. IDESON & CO., 29 South Water st., cor. Dearborn.
ja17-1y

150 CARBOYS OIL VITRIOL, IN store and for sale by, ... IDESON & CO
ja13

Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

D. F. JAMES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 16 Lasalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

AUGUSTUS HAMMOND,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALESBURG,..........ILLINOIS.
[illegible]

J. P. CLARKSON. [illegible]

CLARKSON & [illegible]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW; OFFICE IN the corner room of Portland Block, over D. R. Clarke & Co.'s New Bookstore.
Admiralty business attended.
[illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MARSH, HARWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS in Grain, Flour, Produce, &c. 42 South Water street, Chicago.
Liberal advances made at all times on consignments.
[illegible]

THOS. TEMPLETON. JAMES A. KINSEY.

TEMPLETON & KINSEY,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Pomeroy's Building (up stairs), South Water street, near Clark.
[illegible]

THOMAS PICKERING & CO.,

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, up stairs in Illinois Central R. R. Freight Depot, Chicago.

C. S. DOLE & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 196 South Water Street, Chicago. Advances made on consignment.
[illegible]

SAWYER, MELLEN & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Nos. 220 and 222 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
[illegible]

BETTS, MELLEN & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 12 South Main street, St. Louis, Mo.
[illegible]

HALL, ENGLISH & HENDERSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, STORAGE and Forwarding, Quindaro, Kansas.
References—Chafing, King & Degraw, 10 Warren st., New York; Simmons & Leadbeater, Forwarders, St. Louis.
[illegible]

[illegible] CULVER. [illegible] BUNKER.

Culver & Bunker,

COMMISSION DEALERS IN GRAIN, Flour, Pork, and all kinds of Produce, 136 South Water street.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments for sale or on storage.
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EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 16 River street, Chicago.

Wm. L. Ewing & Co. Clinton Briggs,
[illegible] Thos. Hermans,
[illegible] Chicago.

W. [illegible] JULIUS A. DURKEE.

STEWART & DURKEE,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 47 South Water street, Chicago.
Refer to R. K. Carver, Esq., Cashier Marine Bank; Messrs. H. A. Tucker & Co., Exchange Bank; S. D. Arthur, Esq., Cashier Atlantic Bank, New York City.

J. [illegible] DURKEE,
Commission Merchant, No. 1 [illegible] st., New York City.
[illegible]

J. LEDUC,

[LATE AGENT OF RENAUD & FRERE, MONTREAL.]

COMMISSION MERCHANT & BROKER. Office No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
References—Messrs. L. Renaud & Frere, Montreal; Connolly, Lanlier & Co., Montreal; C. J. Cusack, Esq., Montreal; Messrs. Ruissy, Beck & Co., Chicago; Connolly & Co., Quebec; H. J. Noad & Co., Quebec; Geo. Steel & Co., Chicago; Platt & Wheeler, Chicago.
Post Office Box 2[illegible].
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W. W. & R. H. MITCHELL,

[FORMERLY R. H. MITCHELL & CO.,]

AGENTS FOR BUYING AND SELLING PRODUCE, on Commission, Nos. 214 and 216 South Water street, Chicago.
N. B.—South Water street has been re-numbered. Our old Nos. were 133 and 134.
We receive consignments of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour, Pork, Beef, Lard, Hams, Dried Fruit, Cheese, &c., upon which we make liberal Cash Advances. We also receive orders to buy Grain and Provisions.
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PHILLIPS, HUNT & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Railroad and Transportation Agents and Wharf Boat Proprietors, Cairo, Ill.
Will make Cash Advances on Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce shipped through them to New Orleans.
Mark Goods in all cases to our care.
References—Messrs. Reynolds, Ely & Co., J. H. Dunham & Co., G. G. Walker & Co. } Chicago.
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GIVE THEIR EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION to the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, AND OTHER PRODUCE, On Commission, at No. 146 South Water, corner Clark street, Chicago.
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A. L. GRIFFEN,

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NO. 13 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO, NEW YORK. Also, Agent for the sale of

VERMONT ROOFING SLATE,

Which will make a Fire-Proof Roof.
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AGENTS FOR BUYING AND SELLING Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour, Pork, Beef, Lard, Hams, Dried Fruit, Cheese, &c., on commission. Nos. 214 & 216 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
N. B.—This street has been re-numbered—old Nos. were 133 and 134.
[illegible]

ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.,

STORAGE AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS and Dealers in Salt, Water Lime, &c., corner South Water and Franklin sts.
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND Dealers in Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c., No. 11 South Water street.
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E. W. WARNER,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE Dealer in Brooms and Brushes, Broom Handles, Broom Brush, and all kinds of Broom Materials.
370 & 372 North Franklin street,
[illegible] CHICAGO.

BAUSMAN & CO.,

DES MOINES..........IOWA

LOCATE LANDS AND PAY TAXES IN Iowa and Minnesota.
Refer to—Joseph Chamberlain, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio; Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, Ohio; Messrs. Kramer & Rahm, Bankers, Pittsburg, Pa.; Washington City Savings Bank; Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, Pa.
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WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 21 South Water street, where may be found all varieties and kinds of Papers, and the largest stock west of New York, for sale at a slight advance from Eastern prices. New Goods arriving daily.
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SILVER PLATER, BELL HANGER AND Locksmith, at the old stand of Frost & Colson, No. 56 Randolph street, Chicago. Every description of Plating for Saddlery, Carriages and Steamboat work, Carriage Lamps, Door Plates, Knobs, Bell Pulls, Lightning Rod Points, Glasses and Attachments, of all the latest styles and patterns, kept constantly on hand and made to order.
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Hazard's Powder All Grades, Shot, Lead, Caps, and Safety Fuse, wholesale and retail.
N. B.—Repairing done in the best manner and warranted.
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NO. 182 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLS. Call the attention of each and general buyers to their extensive and well-selected stock of American, English and German HARDWARE, Cutlery, Tools, Nails, Glass, &c. Being agents for several Manufacturing Houses in the Eastern States, as well as in Europe, we are able to offer more than usual inducements to the Hardware and country trade in general, and solicit a share of their patronage.
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HOUSE, SIGN AND SHADE PAINTING, 40 Randolph street. Whitewashing and Wall Coloring.
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CLARENDON HOUSE,

Randolph Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING RETAKEN this well-known house, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago, and the traveling public generally, that he is prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers, at prices to correspond with the times.
His table will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains shall be spared to make it a comfortable and desirable home both to the citizen and the traveler.
Chicago, Dec. 22, 1857.—[illegible] L. P. HILL.

FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,

Chicago..........Illinois.

BAGS AND SACKS, OF EVERY VARIETY and description, furnished upon the shortest notice, and neatly printed with appropriate brands.
[illegible] SIMEON FARWELL.

CASH ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS to Hoffman & Stevens, New York city, made by SAWYER, MELLEN & CO., Commission Merchants, 222 & 220 S. Water st.
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Amusements.

NORTH'S

National Amphitheatre.

[illegible] NORTH, Lessee & Proprietor
W. [illegible] Stage Manager.

Reduced Prices.

Seats can be Secured Three Days in Advance.

Last week of the

Performing Elephants Victoria & Albert.

Tuesday Evening, March 9, 1858

Second night of the beautiful Horse Piece, taken from Lord Byron's Poem, of

MAZEPPA.

With New Scenes, Properties, &c.

The Wild Horse, by Sam'l Stanley.
Gorgeous Processions.
Wonderful Combats.
Terrific Battle Scenes.
Overthrow of Poland.

New Scenes in the Circle,

And also, by the talented Equestrian Troupe.

In rehearsal, the Spectacle of the SACRED ELEPHANTS OF SIAM.

Thursday will be a grand DAY PERFORMANCE with the Performing Elephants, on SATURDAY, at half-past 2 o'clock P. M., for the accommodation of Families.

PRICES REDUCED, to suit the times—Dress Circle and Parquette, 25 cents; Family Circle, 15 cents; Orchestra and Arm Chairs, 50 cents; Lower Private Boxes, $5; Upper Private Boxes, $4.

ALFRED TIME.—Doors open at 6½. Performance commences at 7½ P. M.
N. B.—[illegible]

McVICKER'S

New Chicago Theatre,

MADISON ST., BETWEEN STATE & DEARBORN.

PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER..........J. H. McVICKER.
ASSISTANT MANAGER..........J. HARRINGTON.

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR AUTHOR AND ACTOR,

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.

A GREAT HIT!

Tuesday Evening..........March 9, 1858

Great success of Brougham's great Extravaganza of

Columbus El Filibustero.

Don Christoval Colon alias Columbus..........Mr. Brougham
Columbia..........Mrs. Gough
Little Miss Kansas..........Miss Clara Hutton

Full grown Gods, Juvenile Tormentors, &c., by an energetic host of beautiful young ladies.

Overture..........By the Orchestra

To conclude with Brougham's Drama of

David Copperfield.

Wilkins Micawber..........Mr. Brougham
Uriah Heep..........J. W. Collier

In rehearsal, Brougham's Comedy of ROMANCE AND REALITY, and A GAME OF LOVE.

Prices of Admission:

Dress Circle and Parquette..........Fifty cents.
Second Circle..........Twenty-five cents.

Grand Charity Ball,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

I. O. OF S. M.,

AT McVICKER'S THEATRE,

On Monday Evening, March 15, 1858.

[Proceeds to be devoted to general charity.]

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Col. J. T. Little, John P. Tuleney, D. W. Bole
Geo. H. Pierson, Geo. W. Gage, S. B. Hollis
F. T. Peet, H. O. Colvin

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

[illegible]

The Great Western and Light Guard Bands have been engaged for this occasion, and are preparing new and appropriate music for Dancing and Promenading.

The whole parquette will be floored over, and the entire stage cleared for Dancing, tented and decorated in a tasteful and beautiful manner, making the largest and most elegant Ball Room west of New York. The Dress Circle (capable of seating 1,400 persons) will be reserved for spectators. The Green Room will be used for refreshments, and ample provision has been made for Dressing and Retiring Rooms.

Price of Tickets, $2—admitting a gentleman and lady; extra Ladies' Tickets, $1 each. Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels, Music and Druggists' Stores, and at the door.

N. B.—Carriages will set down heads west, and take up heads east.
[illegible]

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W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS AND Commission Merchants.

NO. 76 DEARBORN STREET, A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE POST OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO the sale of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Piano Fortes, and all kinds of Merchandise.
Auction Sales every day.
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COUNTERS, DESKS,

Show Cases, Iron Safes, Furniture, Etc,

AT AUCTION.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Sales-room, 76 Dearborn st.

THIS MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 8,

At 10 O'clock,

THE FIXTURES OF A STORE AND Counting House, such as Desks, Counters, Show Cases, Iron Safes, Platform Scales, &c. Also, 2 Fire Safes, Bedsteads, &c. Also, a lot of New and Second Hand Furniture, &c., &c.
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(Third Door East of the Briggs House.)
Particular attention given to Out-door Sales. Liberal advances made.
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Warehouse Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24th, at 9½ o'clock, I will sell at my sales-room, No. 177 Randolph street, the following goods from the warehouse of Messrs. Mather & Co., unless previously called for and charges paid:

1 carriage (boxed)	A. A. Sharon, Chicago.
1 box	Josiah Gary, West County.
1 box	Eberly Brown, Chicago.
1 box	P. Dinda, Chicago.
3 boxes	W. T. M. Arey, Gen Ag't National Kansas Committee, Chicago.
4 boxes	J. B. Curtis.
1 box	John Hancock, Greenland.
1 shingle machine	George & Whipple, Chicago.
1 box	Wempey Kline & Co.
2 machines	H. H. Burlingame
1 box	H. R. Richards.
1 box	Jno Lyons.
1 trunk	[illegible]
1 shingle machine	W. Minch.
1 steam engine and fixtures	F. A. Stevens.
1 box tools	Ward, Thompson & Co.
1 box	[illegible]
1 jointing wheel	[illegible]
1 machine	[illegible]
1 barrel	R. Hawkins.
1 stove and f'tgs	[illegible]
2 pick axes	[illegible]
1 box	[illegible]
6 chairs	[illegible]
1 bale	[illegible]
1 pulley	[illegible]
2 pcs machinery	H. L. Sizzards.
2 bbls castings	Pitkin, Beech & Co.
2 pcs castings	[illegible]
1 bbl hardware	No mark.
1 bbl crockery	No mark.
1 box	[illegible]
1 box	[illegible]
3 bxs glassware	No mark.

[illegible] JOHN RANKIN.

GRUBB & GILBERT,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Real Estate Agents, 104 Lake street, between State and Dearborn, have large and commodious rooms for the sale of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Books and Stationery, &c., of every description. Will also attend to the sale of Real Estate.
Sales attention given to out-door sales, and advances made.
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J. L. JENKINS. L. V. PARSONS.

JENKINS & PARSONS,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION Merchants, No. 18 Dearborn street, (one door from the American Express Office,) Chicago, Illinois, for the sale of American Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and Merchandise generally. Also, particular attention given to the sales of Real Estate, Yessels, Cargoes, &c.
[illegible]

FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

Of our own Make, and Warranted Pure.

J. H. REED & CO.,

[illegible] 144 & 146 Lake street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE Price of Coal.

THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS COAL AND IRON COMPANY, of LaSalle, are now ready to deliver Coal in Chicago, at the cars, at $3.50 and 3.75 [illegible] cents Coal, at $4 per ton until the same can be delivered, which will reduce the price of the same Coal to $3.25 per ton.

Parties consuming large quantities, and willing to contract for the year, can get a reduction on the above prices.

This Coal is mined at a depth of 250 and 350 feet from the surface, and is superior to any Illinois Coal offered for sale in Chicago.

The above Company have already expended $75,000 in developing their mines and are increasing their supply of material, with a determination to continue, that only such, by the quantity and quality of the article, as to insure a further reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent. on the above prices within the ensuing two years.

Specimens of the coal can be seen at our office, No. 40 Clark street, and contracts entered into for supplies.
[illegible] LAW & STROTHER.

Notice to Teamsters and Laborers.

I HAVE IN THE VICINITY OF THE South Branch Canal a number of

Residence Lots,

That I will exchange for LABOR; and will receive ONE-TENTH in Labor, and the balance in nine annual installments, with 6 per cent. interest. The labor will consist of excavating to the depth of two feet and hauling about 600 feet, for which 25 cents per cubic yard will be allowed. I have also several 2½ and 3 acre Blocks near Bridgeport, that I am willing to dispose of in the same way.

For further particulars, inquire at the office of the South Branch Canal Company, 79 Dearborn street, up st.

W. [illegible] SAMPSON,
[illegible] Upon the Company's ground.

50 BALES WADDING—FOR SALE BY [illegible] BOWEN BROTHERS.

SHOULDER BRACES, TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS, of new and improved kinds.
For sale by J. H. REED & CO.,
[illegible] 144 & 146 Lake st.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Tuesday Morning.........March 9, 1858.

GREAT SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, AGAINST THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

In Senate, March 3, 1858.

MR. PRESIDENT: Eight years ago we slew the Wilmot Proviso in the Senate Chamber, and buried it with triumphant demonstrations under the floors of the Capitol. Four years later, we exploded altogether the time-honored system of governing the Territories by Federal rules and regulations, and published and proclaimed in its stead, a new gospel of popular sovereignty, whose ways, like those of wisdom, were to be ways of pleasantness, and all of whose paths were supposed to be flowery paths of peace. Nevertheless, the question whether there shall be Slavery or no Slavery in the territories, is again the stirring passage of the day. The restless Proviso has burst the cerements of the grave, and, striking hands here in our very presence with the gentle spirit of popular sovereignty run mad, is seen raging freely in our halls, scattering dismay among the Administration benches in both Houses. Thus an old unwelcome lesson is read to us anew. The question of Slavery in the Federal Territories, which are the nurseries of future States, independently of all its moral and humane elements, involves a dynastical struggle of two antagonistical systems, the labor of slaves and the labor of freemen, for mastery in the Federal Union. One of these systems partakes of an aristocratic character; the other is purely democratic. Each one of the existing States has staked, or it will ultimately stake, not only its internal welfare, but also its influence in the Federal councils, on the decision of that contest. Such a struggle is not to be arrested, quelled, or reconciled, by temporary expedients or compromises.

Mr. President, I always engage reluctantly in these discussions, which awaken passion just in the degree that their importance demands the impartial umpirage of reason. This reluctance deepens now, when I look around, and count the able contestants who have newly entered the lists on either side, and [illegible] forms of many great and honored statesmen who once were eloquent in these disputes, but whose tongues have since become stringless instruments, rise up before me. It is, however, a maxim in military science, that in preparation for war, every one should think as if the last event depended on his counsel, and in every great battle each one should fight as if he were the only champion. The principle, perhaps, is equally sound in political affairs. It is impossible, I shall perform my present duty in such a way as to wound no just sensibilities. I must, however, review the action of Presidents, Senates, and Congresses. I do indeed, with all my heart, reject the instructions given by the Italian master of political science, which teaches that all men are bad by nature, and that they will not fail to show this depravity whenever they have a fair opportunity. But jealousy of executive power is high, practical virtue in Republics; and we shall find it hard to deny the justice of the character of free legislative bodies, which Charles James Fox drew, when he said that the British House of Commons, of which he was at the moment equally an ornament and an idol, like every other popular assembly, must be viewed as a mass of men capable of too much attachment and too much animosity, capable of being biased by weak and even wicked motives, and liable to be governed by ministerial influences, by caprice, and by corruption.

Mr. President, I propose to inquire, in the first place, why the question before us is attended by real or apparent dangers.

I think our apprehensions are in part due to the intrinsic importance of the transaction concerned. Whenever we add a new column to the Federal colonnade, we need to lay its foundation so firmly, to shape its shaft with such just proportions, to poise it with such exactness, and to adjust its connections with the existing structure so carefully, that instead of falling prematurely, and dragging other and venerable columns with it to the ground, it may stand erect forever, increasing the grandeur and stability of the whole massive and imperial fabric. Still the admission of a new State is not necessarily or even customarily attended by either embarrassments or alarms. We have already admitted eighteen new States without serious commotions, except in the cases of Missouri, Texas and California. We are even now admitting two others, Minnesota and Oregon; and these transactions go on so smoothly, that only close observers are aware that we are thus consolidating our dominion on the shores of Lake Superior, and almost at the gates of the Arctic Ocean.

It is manifest that the apprehended difficulties in the present case have some relation to the dispute concerning Slavery, which is raging within the Territory of Kansas. Yet, it must be remembered that nine of the new States which have been admitted, expressly established Slavery, or tolerated it, and nine of them forbade it. The excitement, therefore, is due to peculiar circumstances. I think there are three of them, namely:

First. That whereas in the beginning the ascendancy of the Slave States was absolute, it is now being reversed.

Second. That whereas, heretofore, the National Government favored this change of balance from the Slave States to the Free States, it has now reversed this policy and opposes the change.

Third. That National intervention in the Territories in favor of Slave labor and Slave States, is opposed to the natural, social and moral developments of the Republic.

It seems almost unnecessary to demonstrate the first of these propositions. In the beginning there were twelve Slave States, and only one that was free. Now, six of these twelve have become free; and there are sixteen Free States to fifteen Slave States. If the three candidates now here, Kansas, Minnesota and Oregon, shall be admitted as Free States then there will be nineteen Free States to fifteen Slave States. Originally there were twenty-four Senators of Slave States, and only two of a Free State; now there are thirty-two Senators of Free States, and thirty of Slave States. In the first Constitutional Congress the Slave States had fifty seven Representatives, and the one Free State had only eight; now the Free States have one hundred and forty-four Representatives, while the Slave States have only ninety. These changes have happened in a period during which the Slave States have almost uninterruptedly exercised paramount influence in the Government, and notwithstanding the Constitution itself has opposed well-known checks to the relative increase of representation of Free States. I assume, therefore, the truth of my first proposition.

I suggested, sir, a second circumstance, namely: That whereas, in the earlier age of the Republic, the National Government favored this change, yet it has since altogether reversed that policy, and it now opposes the change. I do not claim that heretofore the National Government always, or even habitually, intervened in the Territories in favor of Free States, but only that such intervention preponderated. While Slavery existed in all of the States but one, at the beginning, yet it was far less intense in the Northern than in some of the Southern States. All of the former contemplated an early emancipation. The fathers seem not to have anticipated an enlargement of the national territory; consequently, they expected that all the new States to be thereafter admitted would be organized upon subdivisions of the then existing States, or upon divisions of the then existing national domain. That domain lay behind the thirteen States, and stretched from the Lakes to the Gulf, and was bounded westward by the Mississippi. It was naturally divided by the Ohio river, and the Northwest Territory and the Southwest Territory were organized on that division. It was foreseen, even then, that the new States to be admitted would ultimately overbalance the thirteen original ones. They were, however, mainly to be yet planted and matured in the desert, with the agency of human labor.

The fathers knew only of two kinds of labor, the same which now exist among ourselves—namely, the labor of African slaves and the labor of freemen. The former then predominated in the country as it did throughout the continent. A confessed deficiency of slave labor could be supplied only by domestic increase, and by continuance of the then existing importation from Africa. The supply of free labor depended on domestic increase, and a voluntary immigration from Europe. Settlements which had thus early taken on a free labor character, or a slave labor character, were already maturing in those parts of the old States which were to be ultimately detached and formed into new States. When new States of this class were organized, they were admitted promptly, either as free States or as slave States, without objection. Thus Vermont, a free State, was admitted in 1791; Kentucky, a slave State, 1792; and Tennessee, also a slave State, in 1796. Five new States were contemplated to be erected in the Northwest Territory. Practically it was unoccupied, and therefore open to labor of either kind. The one kind or the other, in the absence of any anticipated emulation, would predominate, just as Congress should intervene to favor it. Congress intervened in favor of free labor. This, indeed, was an act of the Continental Congress, but it was confirmed by the first Constitutional Congress. The fathers simultaneously adopted three other measures of less direct intervention. First, they initiated in 1789, and completed in 1808, the absolute suppression of the African slave trade. Secondly, they organized systems of foreign commerce and navigation, which stimulated voluntary immigration from Europe.—Thirdly, they established an easy, simple and uniform process of naturalization. The change of the balance of power from the slave States to the free States, which we are now witnessing, is due chiefly to these four early measures of national intervention in favor of free labor. It would have taken place much sooner, if the borders of the Republic had remained unchanged. The purchase of Louisiana and the acquisition of Florida, however, were transactions resulting from high political necessities, in disregard of the question between free labor and slave labor. In admitting the new State of Louisiana, which was organized on the slave labor settlement of New Orleans, Congress practiced the same neutrality which it had before exercised in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. No serious dispute arose until 1819, when Missouri, organized within the former province of Louisiana, upon a slave labor settlement in St. Louis, applied for admission as a Slave State, and Arkansas was manifestly preparing to appear soon in the same character. The balance of power between the Slave States and the Free States was already reduced to an equilibrium, and the eleven Free States had an equal representation with the eleven Slave States in the Senate of the United States. The Slave States unanimously insisted on an unqualified admission of Missouri. The Free States, with less unanimity, demanded that the new State should renounce Slavery. The controversy seemed to shake the Union to its foundation, and it was terminated by a compromise. Missouri was admitted as a Slave State, Arkansas, rather by implication than by express agreement, was to be admitted, and it was afterwards admitted, as a Slave State. On the other hand, slavery was prohibited in all that part of the old province of Louisiana yet remaining unoccupied, which lay north of the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude. The reservation for free labor included the immense region now known as the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and seemed ample for eight, ten or more free States. The severity of the struggle and the conditions of the compromise, indicated very plainly, however, that the vigor of national intervention in favor of free labor and Free States was exhausted. Still, the existing statutes were adequate to secure an ultimate ascendency of the Free States.

The policy of intervention in favor of Slave labor and Slave States began with the further removal of the borders of the Republic. I cheerfully admit that this policy has not been persistent or exclusive, and claim only that it has been and yet is predominant. I am not now to deplore the annexation of Texas. I remark simply that it was a bold measure, of doubtful constitutionality, distinctly adopted as an act of intervention in favor of Slave labor, and made or intended to be made most effective by the stipulation that the new State of Texas may hereafter be divided and so reorganized as to constitute five Slave States. This great act cast a long shadow before it—a shadow which perplexed the people of the free States. It was then that a feeble social movement, which aimed by moral persuasion at the manumission of slaves, gave place to political organizations, which have ever since gone on increasing in energy and extent, directed against a further extension of Slavery in the United States. The war between the United States and Mexico, and the acquisition of the Mexican provinces of New Mexico and Upper California, the fruits of that war, were so immediately and directly consequences of the annexation of Texas, that all of those events in fact may be regarded as constituting one act of intervention in favor of Slave labor and Slave States. The field of the strife between the two systems had become widely enlarged. Indeed, it was now continental. The amazing mineral wealth of California stimulated settlements there with a rapidity like that of vegetation. The Mexican law which prevailed in the newly acquired Territories dedicated them to Free labor, and thus the astounding question arose for the first time, whether the United States of America, whose Constitution was based upon the principle of the political equality of all men, would blight and curse with Slavery a conquered land which enjoyed universal Freedom. The Slave States denied the obligation of these laws, and insisted on their abrogation. The Free States maintained them, and demanded their confirmation through the enactment of the Wilmot Proviso. The Slave States and the Free States were yet in equilibrium. The controversy continued here two years. The settlers of the new Territories became impatient, and precipitated a solution of the question. They organized new Free States in California and New Mexico. The Mormons also framed a government in Utah. Congress, after a bewildering excitement, determined the matter by another compromise. It admitted California a Free State, dismembered New Mexico, transferring a large district free from Slavery to Texas, whose laws carried Slavery over it, and subjected the residue to a Territorial Government, as it also subjected Utah, and stipulated that the future States to be organized in those Territories should be admitted either as Free States or as Slave States, as they should elect. I pass over the portions of this arrangement which did not bear directly on the point in conflict. The Federal Government presented this compromise to the people, as a comprehensive, final, and perpetual adjustment of all then existing and future questions having any relation to the subject of Slavery within the Territories or elsewhere. The country accepted it with that proverbial facility which Free States practice, when time brings on a stern conflict which popular passions provoke, and at a distance defy. This halcyon peace, however, had not ceased to be celebrated, and labor required an opening of the region in the old province of Louisiana north of 36 deg. 30 min. which had been reserved in 1820, and dedicated to Free Labor and Free States. The old question was revived in regard to that Territory, and took the narrow name of the Kansas question, just as the stream which Lake Superior discharges, now contracting itself into rivers, and precipitating itself down rapids and cataracts and now spreading out its waters into broad seas, assumes a new name with every change of form, but continues, nevertheless, the same majestic and irresistible flood under every change, increasing in depth and in volume until it loses itself in the all-absorbing ocean.

No one had ever said, or even thought, that the law of Freedom in this region could be repealed, impaired or evaded. Its constitutionality had indeed been questioned at the time of its enactment; but this, with all other objections, had been surrendered as part of the compromise. It was regarded as bearing the sanction of the public faith, as it certainly had those of time and acquiescence. But the slaveholding people of Missouri looked across the border, into Kansas, and coveted the land. The Slave States could not fail to sympathize with them. It seemed as if no organization of Government could be effected in the Territory. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) projected a scheme. Under his vigorous leading, Congress created two Territories—Nebraska and Kansas. The former (the more Northern one) might, it was supposed, be settled without Slavery, and become a Free State, or several Free States. The latter (the Southern one) was accessible to the Slave States, bordered on one of them, and was regarded as containing a region inviting to Slaveholders. So it might be settled by them, and become one or more Slave States. Thus, indirectly, a further compromise might be effected, if the Missouri prohibition of 1820 should be abrogated. Congress abrogated it, with the special and effective co-operation of the President, and thus the National Government indirectly intervened in favor of Slave Labor. Loud remonstrances against the measure on the ground of its violation of the national faith, were silenced by clamorous avowals of a discovery that Congress had never had any right to intervene in the Territories for or against Slavery, but that the citizens of the United States residing within a Territory had, like the people of every State, exclusive authority and jurisdiction over Slavery, as one of the domestic relations. The Kansas-Nebraska act only recognized and affirmed this right, as it was said. The theory was not indeed new, but a vagrant one, which had for some time gone about seeking among political parties the charity of adoption, under the name of Squatter Sovereignty. It was now brought to the font, and baptized with the more attractive appellation of Popular Sovereignty. It was idle for a time to say that under the Missouri prohibition, freemen in the Territory had all the rights which freemen could desire—perfect freedom to do everything but establish Slavery. Popular Sovereignty offered the indulgence of a taste of the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of evil as well as of good—a more perfect freedom. Inasmuch as the proposition seemed to come from a Free State, the Slave States could not resist its seductions, although sagacious men saw that they were delusive. Consequently, a small and ineffectual stream of slave labor was at once forced into Kansas, engineered by a large number of politicians, advocates at once of Slavery and of the Federal Administration, who proceeded with great haste to prepare the means so to carry the first elections as to obtain the laws necessary for the protection of Slavery. It is one thing, however, to expunge statutes from a national code, and quite another to subvert a national institution, even though it be only a monument of Freedom located in the desert. Nebraska was resigned to Free Labor without a struggle, and Kansas became a theatre of the first actual national conflict between Slave-holding and Free-labor immigrants, met face to face, to organize, through the machinery of republican action, a civil community.

The parties differed as widely in their appointments, conduct and bearing, as their principles. The free laborers came into the Territory with money, horses, cattle, implements, and engines, with energies concentrated by associations and strengthened by the recognition of some of the States. They marked out farms, and sites for mills, towns, and cities, and proceeded at once to build, to plough, and to sow. They proposed to debate, to discuss, to organize peacefully, and to vote, and to abide the canvass. The Slave-labor party entered the Territory irregularly, staked out possessions, marked them, and then, in most instances, withdrew to the States from which they had come, to sell their new acquisitions, or to return and resume them, as circumstances should render one course or the other expedient. They left armed men in the Territory to watch and guard, and to summon external aid, either to vote or to fight, as should be found necessary. They were fortified by the favor of the Administration, and so assumed to act with its authority. Intolerant of debate, and defiant, they hurried on the elections which were to be so perverted, that an usurpation should be established. They rang out their summons when the appointed time came, and armed bands of partisans, from States near and remote, invaded and entered the Territory, with banners, ammunition, provisions, and forage, and encamped around the polls. They seized the ballot boxes, replaced the judges of election with partisans of their own, drove away their opponents, filled the boxes with as many votes as the exigencies demanded, and, leaving the results to be returned by reliable hands, they marched back again to their distant homes, to celebrate the conquest, and exult in the prospect of the establishment of Slavery upon the soil so long consecrated to Freedom. Thus, in a single day, they became parents of a State without affection for it, and childless again without bereavement. In this first hour of trial, the new system of popular sovereignty signally failed—failed because it is impossible to organize, by one single act, in one day, a community perfectly free, perfectly sovereign, and perfectly constituted, out of elements unassimilated, unarranged, and uncomposed. Free labor rightfully won the day. Slave labor wrested the victory to itself by fraud and violence. Instead of a free republican Government in the Territory, such as popular sovereignty had promised, there was then and henceforth a hateful usurpation. This usurpation proceeded without delay and without compunction to disfranchise the people. It transferred the slave code of Missouri to Kansas, without stopping in all cases to substitute the name of the Territory for that of the old State. It practically suspended popular elections for three years, the usurping Legislature assigning that term for its own members, while it committed all subordinate trusts to agents appointed by itself. It barred the courts and the juries to its adversaries by test oaths, and made it a crime to think what one pleased, and to write and print what one thought. It borrowed all the enginery of tyranny, but the torture, from the practice of the Stuarts. The party of free labor appealed to the Governor (Reeder) to correct the false election returns. He intervened, but ineffectually, and yet even for that intervention was denounced by the Administration organs, and, after long and unacceptable explanations, he was removed from office by the President. The new Governor (Shannon) sustained for a while the usurpation, but failed to effect the subjugation of the people, although he organized as a militia an armed partisan band of adventurers who had intruded themselves into the Territory to force Slavery upon the people. With the active co-operation of this band, the party of slave labor disarmed the Free State emigrants who had now learned the necessity of being prepared for self-defence, on the borders of the Territory, and on the distant roads and rivers which led into it. They destroyed a bridge that free labor men used in their way to the seat of Government, sacked a hotel where they lodged, and broke up and cast into the river a press which was the organ of their cause.

The people of Kansas, thus deprived, not merely of self-government, but even of peace, tranquillity, and security, fell back on the unalienable revolutionary right of voluntary reorganization. They determined, however, with admirable temper, judgment and loyalty, to conduct their proceedings for this purpose in deference and subordination to the authority of the Federal Union, and according to the line of safe precedents.

After due elections, open to all the inhabitants of the Territory, they organized provisionally a State Government at Topeka; and by the hands of a provisional Senator, and a provisional Representative, they submitted their Constitution to Congress, and prayed to be admitted as a Free State into the Federal Union. The Federal authorities lent no aid to this movement, but, on the contrary, the President and Senate contemptuously rejected it, and denounced it as treason, and all its actors and abettors as disloyal to the Union. An army was despatched into the Territory, intended indeed to preserve peace, but at the same time to obey and sustain the usurpation. The provisional Legislature, which had met to confer, and to adopt further means to urge the prayers of the people upon Congress, were dispersed by the army, and the State officers provisionally elected, who had committed no criminal act, were arrested, indicted, and held in the Federal camp as State prisoners. Nevertheless, the people of Kansas did not acquiesce. The usurpation remained a barren authority, defied, derided, and despised.

A national election was now approaching. Excitement within and sympathies without the Territory must be allayed. Governor Shannon was removed, and Mr. Geary was appointed his successor. He exacted submission to the statutes of the usurpation, but promised equality in their administration. He induced a repeal of some of these statutes which were most obviously unconstitutional, and declared an amnesty for political offences. He persuaded the Legislature of the usurpation to ordain a call for a Convention at Lecompton, to form a Constitution, if the measure should be approved by a popular vote at an election to be held for that purpose. To vote at such an election was to recognize and tolerate the usurpation, as well as to submit to disfranchising laws, and to hazard a renewal of the frauds and violence by which the usurpation had been established. On no account would the Legislature agree that the projected Constitution should be submitted to the people, after it should have been perfected by the Convention. The refusal of this just measure, so necessary to the public security in case of surprise and fraud, was a confession of the purpose on the part of the usurpation to carry a Constitution into effect by surprise and fraud. The Governor insisted on this provision, and demanded of the President of the United States the removal of a partial and tyrannical judge. He failed to gain either measure, and incurred the displeasure of the usurpation by seeking them. He fled the Territory. The Free-State party stood aloof from the polls, and a canvass showed that some 2,300 less than a third of the people of the Territory had sanctioned the call of a Convention, while the presence of the army alone held the Territory under a forced truce.

At this juncture the new Federal Administration came in, under a President who had obtained success by the intervention at the polls of a third party—an ephemeral organization, built upon a foreign and frivolous issue, which had just strength enough and life enough to give to a pro-Slavery party the aid required to produce that untoward result. The new President, under a show of moderation, marked a more effectual intervention than that of his predecessors, in favor of Slave labor and a Slave State. Before coming into office, he approached or was approached by the Supreme Court of the United States. On their docket was, through some chance or design, an action which some obscure negro man in Missouri had brought for his freedom against his reputed master. The Court had arrived at the conclusion, on solemn argument, that inasmuch as this unfortunate negro had, through some ignorance or chicane in special pleading, admitted what could not have been proven, that he had descended from some African who had once been held in bondage, that therefore he was not, in view of the Constitution, a citizen of United States, and therefore could not implead the reputed master in the Federal Courts; and on this ground the Supreme Court were prepared to dismiss the action, for want of jurisdiction over the suitor's person. This decision, certainly as repugnant to the Declaration of Independence and to the Constitution, as to the instincts of humanity, nevertheless would be one which would exhaust all the power of the tribunal, and exclude considerations of all other questions that had been raised upon the record. The counsel who had appeared for the negro, had volunteered from motives of charity, and ignorant, of course, of the disposition which was to be made of the cause, had argued that his client had been freed from slavery by operation of the Missouri prohibition of 1820. The opposing counsel, paid by the defending slaveholder, had insisted, in reply, that that famous statute was unconstitutional. The mock debate had been heard in the chamber of the Court in the basement of the Capitol, in the presence of the curious visitors at the seat of Government, whom the dullness of a judicial investigation could not disgust. The Court did not fail to please the incoming President, by seizing this extraneous and idle forensic discussion, and converting it into an occasion for pronouncing an opinion that the Missouri prohibition was void, and that, by force of the Constitution, slavery existed, with all the elements of property in man over man, in all the Territories of the United States, paramount to any popular sovereignty within the Territories, and even to the authority of Congress itself.

In this ill-omened act, the Supreme Court forgot its own dignity, which had always been maintained with just judicial jealousy. They forgot that the province of a court is simply "*jus dicere*," and not at all "*jus dare*." They forgot also that "one foul sentence does more harm than many foul examples; for the last do but corrupt the stream, while the former corrupteth the fountain." And they and the President alike forgot that judicial usurpation is more odious and intolerable than any other among the manifold practices of tyranny.

The day of Inauguration came—the first one among all the celebrations of that great national pageant that was to be desecrated by a coalition between the Executive and Judicial departments, to undermine the National Legislature and the liberties of the people. The President, attended by the usual [illegible] procession, attended and took his seat on the portico. The Supreme Court attended him there, in robes which yet exacted public reverence. The people, unaware of the import of the whisperings carried on between the President and the Chief Justice, and imbued with veneration for both, filled the avenues and gardens far away as the eye could reach. The President addressed them in words as bland as those which the worst of all the Roman Emperors pronounced when he assumed the purple. He announced (vaguely, indeed, but with self-satisfaction) the forthcoming extra-judicial exposition of the Constitution, and pledged his submission to it as authoritative and final. The Chief Justice and his Associates remained silent. The Senate, too, were there—constitutional witnesses of the transfer of the Administration. They, too, were silent, although the promised usurpation was to subvert the authority over more than half of the empire which Congress had assumed contemporaneously with the birth of the nation, and had exercised without interruption for near seventy years. It cost the President, under the circumstances, little exercise of magnanimity now to promise to the people of Kansas, on whose neck he had, with the aid of the Supreme Court, hung the millstone of Slavery, a fair trial in their attempt to cast it off, and hurl it to the earth, when they should come to organize a State Government. Alas! that even this cheap promise, uttered under such grand solemnities, was only made to be broken!

The pageant ended. On the 5th of March, the Judges, without even exchanging their silken robes for courtiers' gowns, paid their salutations to the President in the Executive Palace. Doubtlessly the President received them as graciously as Charles the First did the Judges who at his instance subverted the statutes of English Liberty. On the 6th of March, the Supreme Court dismissed the now suitor, Dred Scott, to return to his bondage; and having thus disposed of that private action for an alleged private wrong, on the ground of want of jurisdiction in the case, they proceeded with amusing solemnity to pronounce the opinion that if they had had such jurisdiction, still the unfortunate negro would have to remain in bondage, unrelieved, because the Missouri prohibition violates rights of general property involved in Slavery, paramount to the authority of Congress. A few days later, copies of this opinion were multiplied by the Senate's press, and scattered in the name of the Senate broadcast over the land, and their publication has not yet been disowned by the Senate. Simultaneously, Dred Scott, who had played the hand of dummy in this interesting political game, unwittingly, yet to the complete satisfaction of his adversary, was voluntarily emancipated; and thus received from his master, as a reward, the freedom which the Court had denied him as a right.

The new President of the United States, having organized this formidable judicial battery at the Capitol, was now ready to begin his active demonstrations of intervention in the Territory. Here occurred not a new want, but an old one revived—a Governor for Kansas. Robert J. Walker, born and reared in Pennsylvania, a free State, but long a resident of Mississippi, a slave State, eminent for talent and industry, devoted to the President and his party, plausible and persevering, untiring and efficient, seemed just the man to conduct the fraudulent inchoate proceedings of the projected Lecompton Convention to a conclusion, by dividing the friends of free labor in the Territory, or by casting upon them the responsibility of defeating their own favorite policy by impracticability and contumacy. He wanted for this purpose only an army and full command of the Executive exchequer of promises of favor and of threats of punishment. Frederick P. Stanton, of Tennessee, honorable and capable, of persuasive address, but honest ambition, was appointed his Secretary. The new agents soon found they had assumed a task that would tax all their energies and require all their adroitness. On the one side, the Slave Labor party were determined to circumvent the people, and secure, through the Lecompton Convention, a Slave State. On the other, the people were watchful and determined not to be circumvented, and in no case to submit. Elections for delegates to that body were at hand. The Legislature had required a census and registry of voters to be made by authorities designated by itself, and this duty had been only partially performed in fifteen of the thirty-four counties, and altogether omitted in the other nineteen. The party of Slave Labor insisted on payment of taxes as a condition of suffrage. The Free Labor party deemed the whole proceeding void, by reason of the usurpation practiced, and of the defective arrangements for the election. They discovered a design to surprise in the refusal of any guaranty that the Constitution, when framed, should be submitted to the people, for their acceptance or rejection, preparatory to an application under it for the admission of Kansas into the Union. The Governor, drawing from the ample treasury of the Executive at his command, made due exhibitions of the army, and threatened the people with an acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution, however obnoxious to them, if they should refuse to vote. With these menaces, he judiciously mingled promises of fabulous quantities of land for the endowment of roads and education. He dispensed with the test oaths and taxes, lamented the defects of census and registry, and promised the rejection of the Constitution, by himself, by the President, and by Congress, if a full, fair and complete submission of the Constitution should not be made by the Convention; and he obtained and published pledges of such submission by the party conventions which nominated the candidates for delegates, and even by an imposing number of those candidates themselves. The people stood aloof, and refused to vote. The army protected the polls. The Slave Labor party alone voted, and voted without legal restraint, and so achieved an easy formal success by casting some two thousand ballots.

Just in this conjuncture, however, the term of three years service which the usurping Legislature had fixed for its own members expired, and elections authorized by itself were to be held, for the choice, not only of new members, but of a delegate to Congress. While the Lecompton Convention was assembling, the Free Labor party determined to attend these Territorial elections, and contest, through them, for self-government within the Territory. They put candidates in nomination, on the express ground of repudiation of the whole Lecompton proceeding. The Lecompton Convention prudently adjourned to a day beyond the elections. The parties contended at the ballot boxes, and the result was a complete and conclusive triumph of the Free Labor party. For a moment this victory, so important, was jeoparded by the fraudulent representation of spurious and fabricated returns of elections in almost uninhabited districts, sufficient to transfer the triumph to the Slave Labor party, and the Free State party was proceeding to vindicate it by force. The Governor and Secretary detected, proved, and exposed, this atrocious fraud. The Lecompton Convention denounced them, and complaints against them poured in upon the President, from the Slave-holding States. They were doomed from that time. The President was silent. The Lecompton Convention proceeded, and framed a Constitution which declares Slavery perpetual and irreversible, and postpones any alteration of its own provisions until after 1864, by which time they hoped that Slavery might have gained too deep a hold in the soil of Kansas to be in danger of being uprooted. All this was easy; but now came the question whether the Constitution should be submitted to the people. It was confessed that it was obnoxious to them, and, if submitted, would be rejected with indignation and contempt. An official emissary from Washington is supposed to have suggested the solution which was adopted. This was a submission in form, but not in fact. The President of the Convention, without any laws to preserve the purity of the franchise by penalties for its violation, was authorized to designate his own agents, altogether irrespectively of the Territorial authorities, and with their aid to hold an election, in which there should be no vote allowed or received, if against the Constitution itself. Each voter was permitted to cast a ballot "for the Constitution with Slavery," or "for the Constitution with no Slavery," and it was further provided, that the Constitution should stand entire, if a majority of votes should be cast for the Constitution with Slavery, while, on the other hand, if the majority of the votes cast should be "for the Constitution with no Slavery," then the existing Slavery should not be disturbed, but should remain with its continuance, by the succession of its unhappy victims by descent forever. But even this miserable shadow of choice between forms of a Slave State Constitution was made to depend on the taking of a test oath to support and maintain it in the form which should be preferred by the majority of those who should vote on complying with that humiliation. The Governor saw that by conniving at this pitiful and wicked juggle he should both shipwreck his fame and become responsible for civil war. He remonstrated, and appealed to his chief, the President of the United States, to condemn it. Denunciations followed him from the Lecompton party within the Territory, and the denunciations no less violent from the Slave States were his greeting at the National Capitol. The President disappointed his most effective friend and wisest counsellor. This present Congress had now assembled. The President, as if fearful of delay, forestalled our attention with recommendations to overlook the manifest objections to the transaction, and to regard the anticipated result of this mock election then not yet held, as equivalent to an acceptance of the Constitution by the people of Kansas, alleging that the refusal of the people to vote either the ballot for the "Constitution with Slavery," or the false and deceitful ballot for the "Constitution with no Slavery," would justly be regarded as drawing after it the consequences of actual acceptance and an adoption of the Constitution itself. His argument was apologetic, as it lamented that the Constitution had not been fairly submitted; and insidious, as it urged that the people might, when once admitted as a State, change the Constitution at their pleasure, in defiance of the provision which postpones any change seven years.

Copies of the message containing these arguments were transmitted to the Territory, to confound and dishearten the Free State party, and obtain a surrender at the election to be held on the 21st of December, on the question submitted by the Convention. The people, however, were neither misled nor intimidated. Alarmed by this act of connivance by the President of the United States with their oppressors, they began to prepare for the last arbitrament of nations. The Secretary, Mr. Stanton, now Governor *ad interim*, issued his proclamation, calling the new Territorial Legislature to assemble to provide for preserving the public peace. An Executive spy dispatched information of this proceeding to the President by telegraph, and instantly Mr. Stanton ceased to be Secretary and Governor *ad interim*, being removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. Thus the services of Frederick P. Stanton came to an abrupt end, but in a manner most honorable to himself. His chief, Mr. Walker, was less wise and less fortunate. He resigned. Paetus Thrasea (we are informed by Tacitus) had been often present in the Senate, when the fathers descended to unworthy acts, and did not rise in opposition; but on the occasion when Nero procured for them a decree to celebrate, as a festival, the day on which he had murdered his mother, Agrippina, Paetus left his seat and walked out of the chamber—thus by his virtue provoking future vengeance, and yet doing no service to the cause of Liberty. Possibly Robert J. Walker may find a less stern historian.

The new Secretary, Mr. Denver, became Governor of Kansas, the fifth incumbent of that office appointed within less than four years, the legal term of one. Happily, however, for the honor of the country, three of the recalls were made on the ground of the virtue of the parties disgraced. The Pro-Consuls of the Roman provinces were brought back to the Capital to answer for their crimes.

The proceedings which the late Secretary Stanton had so wisely instituted, nevertheless, went on; and it has become, as I trust, the principal means of rescuing from tyranny the people whom he governed so briefly and yet so well. The Lecompton Constitution had directed that on the 4th of January election should be held to fill the State offices and the offices of members of the Legislature and member of Congress, to assume their trusts when the new State should be admitted into the Union. The Legislature of the Territory now enacted salutary laws for preserving the purity of elections in all cases. It directed the Lecompton Constitution to be submitted to a fair vote on that day, the ballots being made to express a consent to the Constitution, or a rejection of it, with or without Slavery. The Free Labor party debated anxiously on the question, whether, besides voting against the Constitution, they should, under protest, vote also for officers to assume the trust created by it, if Congress should admit the State under it. After a majority had decided that no such votes should be cast, a minority finally rejected the decision, and nominated candidates for those places, to be supported under protest. The success of the movement, made under the most serious disadvantages, is conclusive evidence of their strength. While the election held on the 21st of December, allowing all fraudulent votes, showed some six thousand majority for the Constitution with Slavery, and some five hundred votes for the Constitution without Slavery, the election on the 4th of January showed an aggregate majority of eleven thousand against the Constitution itself in any form, with the choice, under protest, of a Representative in Congress, and a large majority of all the candidates nominated by the Free Labor party for the various Executive and Legislative trusts under the Lecompton Constitution.

The Territorial Legislature has abolished Slavery by a law to take effect in March, 1858, though the Lecompton Constitution contains provisions anticipating and designed to defeat this great act of justice and humanity. It has organized a militia, which stands ready for the defence of the rights of the people against any power. The President of the Convention has fled the Territory, charged with an attempt to procure fraudulent returns to reverse the already declared results of the last election, and he holds the public in suspense as to his successor until after his arrival at the Capital, and the decision of Congress on the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution. In the meantime, the Territorial Legislature has called a Convention, subject to the popular approval, to be held this month, and to form a constitution to be submitted to the people, and, when adopted, to be the organic law of the new State of Kansas, subject to her admission into the Union. The President of the United States, having received the Lecompton Constitution, has submitted it to Congress, and insisting that the vote taken on the juggle of the Lecompton Convention, held on the 21st of December, is legally conclusive of its acceptance by the people, and absolute against the fair, direct and unimpeachable rejection of it by that people, made on the 4th of January last, he recommends and urges and implores the admission of Kansas as a State into the Federal Union, under that false, pretended and spurious Constitution. I refrain from an examination of this extraordinary message. My recital is less complete than I have hoped, if it does not overthrow all the President's arguments in favor of the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution as an act of the people of Kansas, however specious, and without descending to any details. In Congress, those who seek the admission of Kansas under the Constitution, strive to delay the admission of Minnesota, until their opponents shall compromise on that paramount question.

This, Mr. President, is a concise account of the national intervention in the Territories in favor of slave labor and Slave States since 1820. No wonder that the question before us excites apprehensions and alarms. There is at least a North side of this Chamber, a North side of the Chamber of Representatives, a North side of the Union, as well as South sides of all these. Each of them is watchful, jealous and resolute. If it be true, as has often been asserted, that this Union cannot survive the decision by Congress of a direct question involving the adoption of a Free State which will establish the ascendancy of Free States under the Constitution, and draw after it the restoration of the influence of Freedom in the domestic and foreign conduct of the Government, then the day of dissolution is at hand.

I have thus, Mr. President, arrived at the third circumstance attending the Kansas question which I have thought worthy of consideration, namely, that the national intervention in the Territories in favor of slave labor and slave States is opposed to the material, moral and social developments of the Republic. The proposition seems to involve a paradox, but it is easy to understand that the checks which the Constitution applies, through prudent caution, to the relative increase of the representation of the Free States in the House of Representatives, and especially in the Senate, co-operating with the differences of temper and political activity between the two classes of States, may direct the Government of the Federal Union in one course, while the tendencies of the nation itself, popularly regarded, are in a direction exactly opposite.

The case and success which attended the earlier policy of intervention in favor of free labor and free States, and the resistance which the converse policy of intervention in favor of slave labor and slave States encounters, sufficiently establish the existence of the antagonism between the Government and the nation which I have asserted. A vessel moves quietly and peacefully while it descends with the current. You mark its way by the foam on its track only when it is forced against the tide. I will not dwell on other proofs—such as the more rapid growth of the Free States, the ruptures of ecclesiastical Federal Unions and the demoralization and disorganization of political parties.

Mr. President, I have shown why it is that the Kansas question is attended by difficulties and dangers only by way of preparation for the submission of my opinion in regard to the manner in which that question ought to be determined and settled. I think, with great deference to the judgments of others, that the expedient, peaceful, and right way to determine it, is to reverse the existing policy of intervention in favor of slave labor and slave States. It would be wise to restore the Missouri prohibition of Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska. There was peace in the Territories and in the States, until that great statute of Freedom was subverted. It is true that there were frequent debates here on the subject of Slavery, and that there were profound sympathies among the people, awakened by or responding to those debates. But what was Congress instituted for but debate? What makes the American people differ from all other nations but this—that, while among them power enforces silence, here all public questions are referred to debate, free debate in Congress. Do you tell me that the Supreme Court of the United States has removed the foundations of this great statute? I reply, that they have done no such thing; they could not do it. They have remanded the negro man Dred Scott to the custody of his master. With that decree, we have nothing here, at least nothing now, to do. This is the extent of the judgment rendered—the extent of any judgment they could render. Already, the pretended further decision is subverted in Kansas. So it will be in every free State and in every Free Territory in the United States. The Supreme Court, also, can reverse its spurious judgment easier than we could reconcile the people to its usurpation. Sir, the Supreme Court of the United States attempts to command the people of the United States to accept the principles that one man can own other men, and that they must guaranty the inviolability of that false and pernicious property. The people of the United States never can, and they never will, accept principles so unconstitutional and so abhorrent. Never, never! Let the Court recede. Whether it recede or not, we shall reorganize the Court, and thus reform its political sentiments and practices, and bring them into harmony with the Constitution and with the laws of nature. In doing so, we shall not only re-assume our own just authority, but we shall restore that high tribunal itself to the position it ought to maintain, since so many inalienable rights of citizens, and even of States themselves, depend upon its impartiality and its wisdom.

Do you tell me that the Slave States will not acquiesce, but will agitate? Think first whether the Free States will acquiesce in a decision that shall not only be unjust, but fraudulent.—True, they will not menace the Republic. They have an easy and simple remedy, namely, to take the Government out of unjust and faithless hands, and commit it to those who will be just and faithful. They are ready to do this now. They want only a little more harmony of purpose and a little more completeness of organization. These will result from only the least addition to the pressure of Slavery upon them. You are lending all that is necessary, and even more, in this very act. But will the Slave States agitate? Why? Because they have lost at least a battle that they could not win, unwisely provoked, fought with all the advantages of strategy and intervention, and on a field chosen by themselves. What would they gain? Can they compel Kansas to adopt Slavery against her will? Would it be reasonable or just to do it, if they could? Was negro servitude ever forced by the sword on any people that inherited the blood which circulates in our veins, and the sentiments which make us a free people? If they will agitate on such a ground as this, then how or when, by what concessions we can make, will they ever be satisfied? To what end would they agitate? It can now be only to divide the Union. Will they not need some farther and more plausible excuse for a proposition so desperate? How would they improve their condition, by drawing down a certain ruin upon themselves? Would they gain any new security for Slavery? Would they not hazard securities that are invaluable? Sir, they who talk so wildly, talk what they do not know themselves. No man when cool can promise what they will do when he shall be inflamed; no man inflamed can speak for his actions when time and necessity shall bring reflections. Much less can any one speak for States in such emergencies.

But I shall not insist now on so radical a measure as the restoration of the Missouri prohibition. I know how difficult it is for power to relinquish even a pernicious and suicidal policy all at once. We may attain the same result in this particular case of Kansas, without going back so far. Go back only to the ground assumed in 1854, the ground of Popular Sovereignty. Happily for the authors of that measure, the zealous and energetic resistance of abuses practised under it has so far been effected that popular sovereignty in Kansas may now be made a fact, and Liberty there may be rescued from danger through its free exercise. Popular sovereignty is an epic of two parts. Part the first presents Freedom in Kansas lost. Part the second, if you will so consent to write it, shall be freedom in Kansas regained. It is on this ground that I hail the eminent Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas) and his associates, the distinguished Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Stuart) and the youthful but most brave Senator from California, (Mr. Broderick). The late Mr. Clay told us that Providence has many ways for saving nations. God forbid that I should consent to see Freedom wounded, because my own lead or even my own agency in saving it should be rejected. I will cheerfully co operate with these new defenders of this sacred cause in Kansas, and I will award them all due praise, when we shall have been successful, for their large share of merit in its deliverance.

Will you tell me that it is difficult to induce the Senate and the House of Representatives to take that short backward step? On the contrary the hardest task that an Executive dictator ever set, or parliamentary manager ever undertook, is to prevent this very step from being taken. Let the President take off his hand, and the bow, bent so long, and held to its tension by so hard a pressure, will relax, and straighten itself at once.

Consider now, if you please, the consequences of your refusal. If you attempt to coerce Kansas into the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution, the people of that Territory will resort to civil war. You are pledged to put down that revolution by the sword. Will the people listen to your voice amid the thunders of your cannon? Let but one drop of the blood of a free citizen be shed by the Federal army, and the countenance of every representative of a Free State, in either House of Congress, will blanch, and his tongue will refuse to utter the vote necessary to sustain the army in the butchery of his fellow-citizens.

Practically, you have already one intestine and Territorial war. A war against Brigham Young in Utah. Can you carry on two and confine the strife within the Territories? Can you win both? A wise nation will never provoke more than one nation at one time. I know that you argue that the Free State men of Kansas are impracticable, factious, seditious. Answer me three questions: Are they not a majority, and so proclaimed by the people of Kansas? Is not this quarrel for the right of governing themselves, conceded by the Federal Constitution? Is the tyranny of forcing a hateful government upon them less intolerable than three cents impost on a pound of tea, or five cents stamp duty on a promissory note? You may say that they can change this Lecompton Constitution when it shall once have been forced upon them. Let it be abandoned now. What guaranty can you give against your own intervention to prevent that future change? What security can you give for your own adherence to the construction of the Constitution which you adopt, from expediency, to-day? What better is a Constitution than a by-law of a corporation, if it may be forced on a State to-day, and rejected to-morrow, in derogation of its own express inhibition?

I perceive, Mr. President, that, in the way of argument, I have passed already from the ground of expediency, on which I was standing, to that of right and justice. Among all our refinements of constitutional learning, one principle, one fundamental principle, has been faithfully preserved, namely: That the new States must come voluntarily into the Union; they must not be forced into it. "Unite or Die," was the motto addressed to the States in the time of the Revolution. Though Kansas should perish, she cannot be brought into the Union by force.

So long as the States shall come in by free consent, their admission will be an act of union, and this will be a confederacy. Whenever they shall be brought in by fraud or force, their admission will be an act of consolidation, and the nation, ceasing to be a Confederacy, will become in reality an Empire. All our elementary instruction is wrong, or else this change of the Constitution will subvert the liberties of the American people.

You argue the consent of Kansas from documentary proofs of her forced and partial acquiescence, under your tyrannical rule, from elections fraudulently conducted, from her own contumacy and from your own records, made up here against her. I answer the whole argument at once: Kansas protests here, and stands, by your own confession, in an attitude of rebellion at home, to resist the annexation which you contend she is soliciting at your hands.

Sir, if your proofs were a thousand times stronger, I would not hold the people of Kansas bound by them. They are all contradicted by stern facts. A people can be bound by no action conducted in their name, and pretending to their sanction, unless they enjoy perfect freedom and safety in giving that consent. You have held the people of Kansas in duress from the first hour of their attempted organization as a community. To crown this duress by an act, at once forcing slavery on them, which they hate, and them into a union with you, on terms which they abhor, would be but to illustrate anew, and on a grand scale, the maxim—

"*Prosperum et felix scelus, virtus vocatur.*"

Mr. President, it is an occasion for joy and triumph when a community that has gathered itself together under circumstances of privation and exile, and proceed through a season of territorial or provincial dependence or distant central authority, becomes a State, in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and rise into the dignity of a member of this imperial Union. But in the case of Kansas, her whole existence has been, and it yet is, a trial, a tempest, a chaos—and now you propose to make her nuptials a celebration of the funeral of her freedom. The people of Kansas are entitled to have that freedom, for they have won it back when it had been wrested from them by invasion and usurpation. Sir, you are great and strong. On this occasion there is no power can resist you. On any other there is hardly a power that would not reluctantly engage with you; but you can never, never conquer Kansas. Your power, like a throne which is built of pine boards, and covered with purple, is weakness, except it be defended by a people confiding in you, because satisfied that you are just, and grateful for the freedom that, under you, they enjoy.

Sir, in view, once more, of this subject of slavery, I submit that our own dignity requires that we shall give over this champerty with slaveholders, which we practice in prescribing acquiescence in their rule as a condition of toleration of self government in the territories. We are defeated in it. We may wisely give it up, and admit Kansas as a Free State, since she will consent to be admitted only in that character.

Mr. President, if I could at all suppose it desirable or expedient to enlarge the field of slave labor, and of slaveholding sway in this republic, I should nevertheless maintain that it is wise to relinquish the effort to sustain slavery in Kansas. The question, in regard to that territory, has risen from a private one about slavery as a domestic institution, to one of slavery as a national policy. At every step, you have been failing. Will you go on still further, ever confident, and yet ever unsuccessful?

I believe, sir, to some extent, in the isothermal theory. I think there are regions, beginning at the North pole, and stretching southward, where slavery will die out soon, if it be planted; and I know, too well, that in the tropics, and to some extent northward of them, slavery lives long, and is hard to extirpate. But I cannot find a certain boundary. I am sure, however, that 36 degrees 30 minutes is the far north. I think it is a moveable boundary, and that every year it advances towards a more southern parallel.

But is there just now a real want of a new State for the employment of slave labor? I see and feel the need of room for a new State to be assigned to free labor, of room for such a new State almost every year. I think I see how it arises. Free white men abound in this country, and in Europe, and even in Asia. Economically speaking, their labor is cheap—there is a surplus of it. Under improved conditions of society, life grows longer, and men multiply faster. Wars, which sometimes waste them, grow less frequent and less destructive. Invention is continually producing machines and engines, artificial laborers, crowding them from one field of industry to another—ever more from the eastern regions of this continent to the West—ever more from the over-crowded eastern continent to the prairies and the wilderness in our own. But I do not see any such overflowing of the African slave population in this country, even where it is unrestricted. Free labor has been obstructed in Kansas. There are, nevertheless, 50,000 or 60,000 freemen gathered there already—gathered there within four years. Slave labor has been free to importation. There are only 100 to 200 slaves there. To settle and occupy a new slave State anywhere, is *pari passu*, to depopulate old slave States. Whence, then, are the supplies of slaves to come, and how? Only by reviving the African slave. But this is forbidden. Visionaries dream that the prohibition can be repealed. The idea is insane. A republic of thirty millions of freemen, with a free white laboring population so dense as already to crowd on subsistence, to be brought to import negroes from Africa to supplant them as cultivators, and so to subject themselves to starvation! Though Africa is yet unorganized, and unable to protect itself, still it has already exchanged, in a large degree, its wars to make slaves, and its commerce in slaves, for legitimate agriculture and trade. All European states are interested in the civilization of that continent, and they will not consent that we shall arrest it. The Christian church cannot be forced back two centuries, and be made to sanction the African slave trade as a missionary enterprise.

Every nation has always some ruling idea, which, however, chances with the several stages of its development. A ruling idea of the colonies on this continent two hundred years ago, was labor to subdue and reclaim nature. Then African labor was seized and employed as an auxiliary, under a seeming necessity. That idea has ceased forever. It has given place to a new one. Aggrandizement of the nation, not indeed as it once was, to make a small state great, but to make a state already great the greatest of all states. It still demands labor, but it is no longer the ignorant labor of barbarians, but labor perfected by knowledge, and skill and combination with all the scientific principles of mechanism. It demands, not the labor of slaves, which needs to be watched and defended, but voluntary, enlightened labor, stimulated by interest, affection and ambition. It needs that every man shall own the land he tills; that every head shall be fit for the helmet, and every hand fit for the sword, and every mind ready and qualified for counsel. To attempt to aggrandize a country with slaves for its inhabitants, would be to try to make a large body of empire with feeble sinews and empty veins.

Mr. President, the expansion of territory to make Slave States will only fail to be a great crime, because it is impracticable, and therefore will turn out to be a stupendous imbecility. A Free, Republican Government, like this, notwithstanding all its constitutional checks, cannot long resist and counteract the progress of society. Slavery, wherever and whenever, and in whatsoever form it exists, is exceptional, local, and short-lived. Freedom is the common right, interest, and ultimate destiny of all mankind. All other nations have already abolished, or are about abolishing slavery. Does this mean nothing? All parties in this country that have tolerated the extension of slavery, except one, have perished for that error already. That last one—the Democratic party—is hurrying on irretrievably toward the same fate. All administrations that have avowed this policy have gone down dishonored for that cause, except the present one. A pit deeper and darker is opening to receive this administration, because it sins more deeply than its predecessors. There is a meaning in all these facts, which it becomes us to study well. The nation has advanced another stage; it has reached the point where interventions, by the Government, for Slavery and Slave States, will no longer be tolerated. Free labor has at last apprehended its rights, its interests, its power and its destiny, and is organizing itself to assume the government of the republic. It will henceforth meet you boldly and resolutely here; it will meet you everywhere, in the Territories or out of them, wherever you may go to extend slavery. It has driven you back in California and in Kansas; it will invade you soon in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri and Texas. It will meet you in Arizona, in Central America, and even in Cuba. The invasion will be not merely harmless but beneficent, if you yield reasonably to its just and moderate demands. It proved so in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the other Slave States, which have already yielded in that way to its advances. You may, indeed, get a start under or near the tropics, and seem safe for a time, but it will be only a short time. Even there you will found States only for free labor to maintain and occupy. The interest of the white races demands the ultimate emancipation of all men. Whether this consummation shall be allowed to take effect, with needful and wise precautions against sudden change and disaster, or be hurried on by violence, is all that remains for you to decide. For the failure of your system of slave labor throughout the Republic, the responsibility will rest not on the agitators you condemn, or the political parties you arraign, or even altogether on yourselves, but it will be due to the inherent error of the system itself, and to the error which thrusts it forward to oppose and resist the destiny, not more of the African than that of the white races. The white man needs this continent to labor upon. His head is clear, his arm is strong, and his necessities are fixed. He must and will have it. To secure it, he will oblige the Government of the United States to abandon intervention in favor of Slave labor and Slave States, and go backwards forty years, and resume the original policy of intervention in favor of free labor and free States. The fall of the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa determined the fate of Mexico, although sore sieges and severe pitched battles intervened before the capture of the capital of the Aztecs. The defeats you have encountered in California and in Kansas determines the fate of the principle for which you have been contending. It is for yourself, not for us, to decide how long and through what further mortifications and disasters the contest shall be protracted, before Freedom shall enjoy her already assured triumph. I would have it ended now, and would have the wounds of society bound up and healed. But this can be done only in one way. It cannot be done by offering further resistance, nor by any invasion or partial surrender, nor by forcing Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, against her will, leaving her to cast off slavery afterwards, as she best may; nor by compelling Minnesota and Oregon to wait, and wear the humiliating costume of territories at the doors of Congress, until the people of Kansas, or their true defenders here, shall be brought to dishonorable compromises. It can be done only by the simple and direct admission of the three new States as free States, without qualification, condition, reservation or compromise, and by the abandonment of all further attempts to extend slavery under the Federal Constitution. You have unwisely pushed the controversy so far, that only these broad concessions will now be accepted by the interest of free labor and free States. For myself, I see this fact, perhaps the more distinctly now, because I have so long foreseen it. I can, therefore, counsel nothing less than those concessions. I know the hazards I incur in taking this position. I know how men and parties, now earnest, and zealous and bold, may yet fall away from me as the controversy shall wax warm, and alarms and dangers, now unlooked for, shall stare them in the face; as men and parties equally earnest, bold and zealous, have done in like circumstances before. But it is the same position I took in the case of California, eight years ago. It is the same I maintained on the great occasion of the organization of Kansas and Nebraska, four years ago. Time and added experience have vindicated it since, and I assume it again, to be maintained to the last, with confidence that it will be justified ultimately by the country and by the civilized world. You may refuse to yield it now, and for a short period, but your refusal will only animate the friends of freedom with the courage and the resolution, and produce the union among them which alone is necessary on their part to attain the position itself simultaneously with the impending overthrow of the existing Federal Administration and the constitution, of a new and more independent Congress.

Mr. President, this expansion of the empire of free white men is to be conducted through the process of admitting new states, and not otherwise. The white man, whether you consent or not, will make the states to be admitted, and he will make them all free states. We must admit them, and admit them all free; otherwise, they will become independent and foreign states, constituting a new empire to contend with us for the continent. To admit them is a simple, easy, and natural policy. It is not new to us, nor to our times. It began with the voluntary union of the first thirteen. It has been continued [illegible] ever since. It will go on until [illegible] of the continent are the borders of our [illegible]. Thus we become co-laborers with our [illegible] and even with our posterity through [illegible] ages. After times, contemplating this vast structure, completed and perfected, will forget the dates, and the eras, and the individualities, of the builders in their successive generations. It will be one great republic, erected by one body of benefactors. I [illegible] that the President of the United States [illegible] values the Kansas question, when it is [illegible] of a transaction so [illegible] from sympathizing with him in his desire to depreciate it, and to be rid of it, I [illegible] self on my humble relation to it, for I [illegible] that heaven cannot grant, nor man [illegible] more favorable occasion to acquire fame, [illegible] he enjoys who is engaged in laying the [illegible] tion of a great empire; and I know [illegible] while mankind have often defied their [illegible] tors, no nation has ever yet bestowed [illegible] on the memories of the founders of slavery.

I have always believed, Mr. President, that this glorious Federal Constitution of [illegible] adapted to the inevitable expansion of [illegible] empire which I have so feebly [illegible] has been perverted often by [illegible] and it has yet to be perverted [illegible] widely, hereafter; but it has [illegible] and vigor that will cast off all the [illegible] the ever-changing interests of [illegible] woven around it. If it fail us now, [illegible] however, not be our fault, but [illegible] evitable crisis, like that of youth, [illegible] hood, to be encountered by a [illegible] proved in that case to be inadequate [illegible] trial. I am sure that [illegible] views the subject as I do, [illegible] to evade or delay the trial. [illegible] we could only extend Slavery, [illegible] throughout the Atlantic region [illegible] The Pacific slope is free, and it [illegible] and will be free. The mountain [illegible] separate us from that portion of [illegible] are quite enough to divide us too [illegible] ably to alienate us too soon. Let [illegible] become all Slave-holding States [illegible] those barriers, while only Free States [illegible] ganized and perpetuated on the other side, then indeed there will come a division [illegible] great American family into two nations [illegible] ly ambitious for complete control over [illegible] continent, and a conflict between them [illegible] which the world will mourn, as the greatest and last to be retrieved of all the calamities that have ever befallen the human race.

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Wonder of the World. THE GREAT SECRET REVEALED— [illegible] a receipt for CURLING THE HAIR [illegible] DR. A. FRANTZ [illegible]

...tinued to go on, [illegible] ...er since. It will go on until the ...ntinent are the borders of our Union ... become co-laborers with our fathers ...n with our posterity throughout many ...fter times, contemplating the whole ...ructure, completed and perfected, will ... the dates, and the eras, and the individ... ...of the builders in their successive gen...

It will be one great republic, ...one body of benefactors. I wonder ...President of the United States under ...the Kansas question, when it is a ...onnection so immense and sublime. ...mpathizing with him in his desire to ... it, and to be rid of it, I felicitate my... ...my humble relation to it, for I know ...even cannot grant, nor man desire a ...vorable occasion to acquire fame, than ...s woo is engaged in laying the founda... ...great empire; and I know, also, that ...ankind have often defied their benefac... ...nation has ever yet bestowed ...memories of the founders of slavery. ...always believed, Mr. President, the ...rious Federal Constitution of ours is ... to the inevitable expansion of ...which I have so feebly presented. ...perverted often by misconstruction ...s yet to be perverted many times, and ...hereafter; but it has inherent strength ...r that will cast off all the [illegible] ...-changing interests of [illegible] ...ound it. If it fail us now, it will ...not be our fault, but because all ...crisis, like that of youth, or of man... ...be encountered by a constitution ...in that case to be inadequate to the ... I am sure that no patriot who ... subject as I do, could wish ...e or delay the trial. By ...d only extend Slavery, at the ...ont the Atlantic region of the continent ...ific slope is free, and it always ...e free. The mountain barrier that ...us from that portion of our ... enough to divide us too widely ...alienate us too soon. Let those ...l Slave-holding States on this side ...arriers, while only Free States are ...nd perpetuated on the other side, ...eed there will come a division of the ...merican family into two nations, ...ious for complete control over the ...t, and a conflict between them ... ...he world will mourn, as the ... ...be retrieved of all the calamities ...e ever befallen the human race.

...ather and Findings.

THE GREAT WESTERN ...HER AND HIDE STORE, ... & 203 S. Water Street, Chicago.

...ghter and Spanish Sole, ...h & Domestic Kip & Calf Skins, ...NGS, LASTS, FINDINGS ...NESS AND BRIDLE LEATHER, SELLING OFF Great Reduction of Prices. BY ... BLACKBURN & BRO. ...—Hides wanted, for cash, at market price.

...THER -- LEATHER.

JAMES KELLY, ... KELLY & BLACKBURN, HAVING [illegible] ...No. 243 Lake Street, [illegible] FRENCH AND AMERICAN ...AND CALF SKINS ...H AND SLAUGHTER SOLE, LININGS, LASTS, &c. ...MER AND RUBBER BELTING, ... LOWEST MARKET PRICES. ...Nov. 26, 1857. JAMES KELLY.

Clothing.

... For 30 Days Longer . 143

...COTT, KEEN & CO., SUCCESSORS TO ...L. HARDING & CO. Will offer for the next thirty days their ...ire Stock of Fine Clothing AND FURNISHING GOODS, ...PRIME MANUFACTURERS' COST, To make room for an immense stock of ...RING GOODS. Also their entire stock of ...TH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, ...ces Heretofore Unheard of in Chicago. ...COTT, KEEN & CO., 143 Lake Street.

...oots & Shoes.

...EMOVAL!

THE REMAINDER OF THAT ...nse and Very Cheap Consignment —OF— ...OTS AND SHOES, ...been removed from 63 Lake st. to my old stand ...ber 163 Randolph Street, UNDER METROPOLITAN HALL. ...e offered for the next thirty Days, and until they are disposed of, ...Lower Rates than Heretofore. There are yet about ...0,000 Worth Unsold, ...THEY MUST & WILL BE SOLD, ...at Less than Manufacturers' Cost. [illegible] E. S. WELLS.

...REPLENISHED!

...RGE E. CONGDON'S PHILADELPHIA ...ot and Shoe Store, [illegible] ...Clark Street..............Chicago.

...SUBSCRIBER NOT BEING ABLE [illegible] ...SATISFACTION TO THE PURCHASER [illegible] ...Custom Made Work, [illegible] ...rench Calf and Patent Leather Boots, ...ONGRESS GAITERS, OXFORD TIES, &c. [illegible] GEO. E. CONGDON.

...SWIFT'S CERTIFICATES ...ARE EXCHANGING LUMBER FOR [illegible] WILCOX, LYON & CO.

...Wonder of the World, ... GREAT SECRET REVEALED. [illegible] DR. A. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG lady, in a nice private family, to teach English and [illegible] Would accept a situation as Governess, in which she has had considerable experience. The best of reference given. Address Box 1391 Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WILLING to receive instructions in Architecture, would like to meet with some competent person who is willing to devote two or three evenings a week to that purpose. Address Box 1894.

WANTED—A DWELLING HOUSE within ten minutes' walk of Clark Street Bridge. Rent from $300 to $700 per year. Would purchase Furniture. Address "P., Box 1894," with full particulars.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED, WITHIN 15 minutes' walk of the City Hall, worth not more than $2,000, for which the advertiser would pay $2,000 in a mortgage having about six months to run, and the remainder half cash and half goods at New York cost. It must be in a respectable neighborhood. South side preferred. Address "W., Box 1056 P. O."

WANTED—A HOME FOR A LITTLE boy of seven months, for a very fine orphan boy [illegible] Apply at the office of the Ministry at Large, Washington street. W. H. HADLEY.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD house, with all the modern improvements, in the North Division, [illegible] Apply to Maitland & Bergan, No. 2 [illegible] or Box 1891.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS STATION-ARY Engineer. The best of references given. Address "E. F. C." at this office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SITUATION as Teacher of Painting and Drawing, in a Seminary or High school, is wanted by a young lady who can bring recommendations from Eminent Artists. Address "A. B. C., Box of P. O., Peoria, Ill."

WANTED—EASTERN BANK NOTES, at a premium. Also, Notes of Solvent Banks of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware and Uncurrent Money. C. H. BECKWITH, 78 Randolph street.

Board and Boarding.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN BOARD and pleasant rooms, at 92 Adams street. Also, a few Day Boarders can be accommodated. References required. P. O. Box 3401.

57 MICHIGAN AVENUE.—BOARD AND Rooms at 57 Michigan Avenue, at reduced prices. Also, day board.

To Let or Lease.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, 24X140 feet (lighted on three sides), on the 2d and 3d floors in the Marble Block, No. 46 Lake street, one block from the Central Depot. Inquire of Sawyer, Paige & Co., No. 16 Lake st.

FOR RENT—BRICK WAREHOUSE NOS. [illegible] South Water street, corner of Wells, now occupied by [illegible] with fire proof offices up stairs [illegible] Possession given immediately. Inquire of [illegible] No. 1 Marine Bank Building.

FOR RENT—FROM FIRST OF MAY—A first class Residence (2 story), situated on Kinzie st. [illegible] It contains all the modern improvements and is well calculated for a genteel Board ing House. Apply to Geo. W. Foster, 217 S. Water st.

FOR RENT CHEAP—THE SECOND STORY and basement (each 20x140 feet) of the building occupied by the subscribers. They are handsomely lighted and adapted to any sort of business. Possession given immediately. TAPPEN BROTHERS, 165 Lake street.

TO HOUSE OWNERS.—THE ADVERtiser wishes to rent a house, within ten minutes walk of the Court House, containing 8 to 10 rooms; or a small [illegible] Address, stating location, terms, &c. [illegible] Tribune Office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS—an elegant 3 story Brick Dwelling House, entirely new, containing all the latest improvements [illegible] in the best part of the West Division. Omnibuses run every twenty minutes. Apply at Room No. 17 Pomeroy's Building, South Water street.

FOR RENT OR SALE, VERY LOW, IF applied for immediately. A large first-class brick house, with all the modern improvements [illegible] Apply at Room 17, Pomeroy's Building.

A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, WITHIN ten minutes' walk of the Court House, will be rented for six months from May 1st to a first class tenant with a small family. Address "Drawer I, Chicago P. O." The rent will be, with furniture, $1,000 a year.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE LUMBER YARD to let. Address "Post Office Box 2286."

FOR RENT—A ROOM 38x68 FEET, with Steam Power, in the second story of a fire-proof building, corner of Randolph & Jefferson sts. Apply to H. WITBECK & CO.

GARDENERS ATTEND.—FOR LEASE, for a term of years, for the purpose of gardening, a five acre LOT, with a convenient new frame house, and well fenced, three miles from Lake Street Bridge. Apply at 29 Van Buren street.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 74 LAKE STREET, now occupied by Sawyer, Paige & Co., who will remove to the Marble Block on Lake Street, between Wabash and Michigan Avenue. Apply to SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., No. 74 Lake Street.

General Notices

FOR SALE AT A LOW FIGURE—ONE of Davidson's large Fire King Safes. Apply to HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Auctioneers, 53 Dearborn st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, between the corner of Monroe and Clark streets and Masonic Temple, a right hand OTTER FUR GLOVE. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP—300 ELEVATOR Buckets, 12 inch of Russia iron, at 77 Randolph street, by Edge. A. MILLER.

NOTICE.—CLAIMS AGAINST COOK County must be filed with the undersigned on or before the [illegible] day of March, 1858. C. B. FARWELL, Clerk.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE OPENING OF the proposals for building the Two Reservoirs for the Chicago Water Works, is postponed to March 31st next, and the time for receiving bids is accordingly extended to 12 M. of that day. A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.—J. F. Parsons, No. 6 Wall street, New York. A pamphlet, of full information, sent free by mail.

MONEY.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL have, in the months of March and April next, about [illegible] PASCHALL WOODWARD, No. 39 Dearborn street, Chicago Ill.

Office of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chi. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, March 1, 1858.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—THE [illegible] T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

Copartnerships, &c.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Raymond & McCall, is dissolved by mutual consent [illegible] SAMUEL B. RAYMOND. SAMUEL H. McCALL.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Culver & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] C. B. CULVER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—THE UNdersigned have this day associated themselves under the name of Culver & Bunker, for the transaction of the [illegible] B. F. CULVER. C. BUNKER, Jr.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of Flanders, McKinley & Co., for the purpose of transacting the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business at No. 15 South Water street [illegible] GEO. W. FLANDERS. JAS. McKINLEY. THEO. SEDGWICK. Chicago, March 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Geo. W. Flanders & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] GEO. W. FLANDERS. E. S. ALEXANDER. THEO. SEDGWICK.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of [illegible] Wright & Co. is this day dissolved [illegible] JOHN S. WRIGHT. JOHN C. PALMER. AUGUSTUS W. SEAMANS.

A CARD. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS PLACED HIS [illegible] J. P. FARNSWORTH.

Legal Notice. EASTMAN, BEVERIDGE & LUMBARD, Attorneys, [illegible] D. L. EASTMAN. J. L. BEVERIDGE. J. G. LUMBARD.

A CARD. THE PROPRIETORS OF THE [illegible] CARTER, CHUMLEY & CO.

250 [illegible] ON CONSIGNMENT. HARRIS, HARWOOD & CO., 69 South Water street.

1000 GALS. LARD OIL ON CONSIGNMENT. HARRIS, HARWOOD & CO., 69 South Water street.

50 [illegible] SOAP ON CONSIGNMENT. HARRIS, HARWOOD & CO., 69 South Water street.

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JEWELRY SETTS, Roman Florentine and Roman Mosaic, Coral, Pearl, Lava, Cameo, and all Gold.

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[From the National Era—Washington.]

We so far depart from our custom as to say of Brown's Bronchial Troches, that we have used them [illegible] for Coughs, Influenza, Hoarseness, &c.

[From Zion's Herald—Boston.]

Having found Brown's Bronchial Troches beneficial in a diseased state of the throat, we do our clerical brethren a real favor in calling their attention to them.

Sold by all Druggists, at twenty-five cents per box. The larger 50 cents box is the cheapest.

Notice. THE PAST EIGHTEEN MONTHS' EXPERIENCE has given the citizens of Chicago ample proof that the soap process of cleansing gentlemen's clothes will not do, as practiced by those unprincipled in the business. [illegible] Remember, COOK & McLAIN, 39 Dearborn street, south of the Postoffice.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF PEORIA COUNTY, State of Illinois, having ordered the immediate erection of that portion of the New Court House in the city of Peoria, which contains the Fire-Proof Offices with furnace rooms underneath and [illegible] Architect, Chas. Tinkham, in said city, on and after the tenth day of March, to whom sealed proposals for said work are to be delivered before the first day of April next. The committee reserve the right of accepting the proposal which in their judgment will be best for the interest of the county. [illegible] E. M. CLAPP, Chairman. Peoria, February 25th, 1858.

Special Notices.

Dr. H. James discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard, and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and there is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night-sweats, peevishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles. It purifies all the fluids and secretions in the shortest reasonable period; it nourishes the person who is too much reduced to partake of ordinary food; it strengthens, braces and vitalizes the brain; it heals, as if by magic, all internal sores, tubercles, ulcers and inflammations; it stimulates, but is not followed by a reaction; it at once obviates emaciation, building up waste flesh and muscle, as the rain vivifies and enhances the growth of the grass. It is without a rival as a tonic, and it immediately supplies electricity, or magnetic force (as if it were a battery), to every part of the enfeebled and prostrate body. The undersigned has never failed in making these who have tried it completely healthy and happy. Price $2 per bottle. Those who have a particle of doubt as regards the above statement, or do not feel able to purchase the medicine, will have a recipe, containing full instructions for making and successfully using, and a history of the discovery, sent free of postage on receipt of their address.

Address DR. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

CAUTION.—The great success which has attended the introduction of Dr. James' East India medicines to the public, has stimulated the avarice of numerous impostors, both in Eastern and Western cities, and accordingly these spurious imitations are unblushingly advertised as East India remedies, in order to deceive people into the belief that they were gotten up by me. The genuine Cannabis Indica is gotten up in bottles, with "Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.," blown in the glass. There is no member of my family authorized to sell my medicines, nor is the recipe used from any other place than my residence. I have no agent in Chicago.

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It is truly the invalid's friend, and will give relief when all other remedies fail; and in some instances that have come under our observation, it seemed the means of snatching its victim from the grave. We wish all our readers who need medicine would try one bottle, for it will surely give relief. (See advertisement.)

TO CURE A COLD—A RECIPE THAT RARELY EVER FAILS.—Now, while winter, with its burthen of Colds and Coughs, is with us, we think a remedy that will relieve such visitations should be highly prized, and all who know the worth of this remedy will do as we do—prize it doubly. Take a double dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and it will give greater relief than any other medicine we ever tried, for we have rarely to repeat the dose to be entirely free from cough, and as soon as the lungs have time to throw off the collected matter, the cure is complete. As a family medicine, for the cure of Bowel Diseases, Worms, Derangement of the Stomach and Liver, we can recommend it knowingly. (See advertisement.)

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TO MARRIED LADIES they are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity.

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DOCTOR THOMSON'S Grand Anatomical, Pathological, Surgical and Microscopic Museum, at 229 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., on the same floor, at 229 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. These models are from Mons. Talbert's Grand Anatomical Museum, in Paris, and have been obtained at great expense. Ladies admitted exclusively on Wednesdays only, from 12 to 4 P.M. In the evening, gentlemen as usual. Admission, 25 cents. Dr. Thomson's patients admitted free of charge. Boys and children never admitted.

PROFESSOR HASKELL'S ELECTRIC OIL.—A supply of this wonderful and celebrated remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Rheumatism, Deafness, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Humors and Swellings, relieving all pains in from three to twenty minutes. For Chronic Stiff Joints, it has positively no rival. Thousands of testimonials of its remarkable cures all over the land, stamp it as the only real remedy for the suffering and afflicted. Messrs. Fenton & Robinson, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Water street, Chicago, are the agents here. For sale at retail by all Druggists. Try everything else, then get one pay or and be relieved.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. The attention of Hotel Keepers, Proprietors of Eating Houses, Caterers for Clubs, Mess-rooms, and Private Families is commended to a trial of LEA & PERRINS' famous Worcestershire Sauce. This condiment by its own merits has attained the highest rank as a pleasant, palatable, and wholesome Sauce, applicable to soup, fish, hot and cold meats, game, &c., &c., is extensively used in all quarters of the globe.

The numerous "imitations" on both sides of the Atlantic speak loudly of its merits; and the fact that it received the only Medal awarded to foreign sauces at the New York Exhibition is sufficient evidence of its ability to judge of the quality of similar articles of table use. And being the most popular Sauce in the market unprincipled parties are offering for sale spurious items by slightly varying the spelling of "LEA & PERRINS," only proprietors of the Genuine Sauce.

A stock always in store. Also orders received for direct shipment from England. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, 405 Broadway, New York. Sole Agents in the United States for Lea & Perrins.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE. This is one of the best institutions in the country, and the very best place for young men to spend their winter evenings. P. R. Spencer's Writing Classes are now in progress. Students can enter at any time, day or evening. Ladies' Class from 2 to 4 P.M. See advertisement in another column. Rooms, 48 Clark street, opposite George [illegible]

Opticians.

DISTINCT VISION.

SPECTACLES, SUITED TO ALL SIGHTS and ages, fitted carefully and with judgment, at 79 South Clark Street, BY LOUIS MAUSS, OPTICIAN, [Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, N. Y.]

Where will be found, also, a large assortment of Opera and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Magnifiers, Hydrometers, [illegible] and Mathematical Drawing Instruments, &c.

IMPROVE YOUR EYESIGHT. AT THE OPTICAL ESTABLISHMENT AND EYE INFIRMARY, 37 - Clark Street, Room No. 2, Up stairs. - 37 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

To those Suffering from Bad Eyesight.

DR. ROSENBERG, OPTICIAN AND OCULIST, (late of Paris, France,) calls the attention of the public, and in particular of those whose eyesight is weak and failing, to his Newly Improved French Crystal & Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES.

[illegible]

L. E. ROSENBERG, Optician and Graduate of the Optic Oculistic Colleges of Vienna and Paris.

The following certificates are among numerous others which he has received from the most distinguished and scientific men:

LINDENWALD, Columbia Co., N. Y., May 11, 1855. [illegible] MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MATTSON'S ELASTIC SYRINGES.—New styles of decided improvement. A supply just received by J. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake st.

SHALLENBERGER'S PILLS—ANTIDOTE for Fever and Ague—to be had genuine of SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, 149 Lake street.

SUGAR—DAILY ARRIVALS OF ALL grades New Orleans Sugar, direct from the plantations, offering at small advance from cost, by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Educational.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHAIN OF National Mercantile Colleges, LOCATED AT: Chicago, Illinois—48 Clark street. Cleveland, Ohio—cor. Superior and Seneca sts. Buffalo, N. Y.—cor. Main and Seneca sts. Albany, N. Y.—[illegible] Broadway. Detroit, Mich.—No. 19 Woodward avenue.

DIRECTORS.

Wm B Ogden,	Hon J H [illegible]	F Mandy,
John H Kinzie,	Wm H Brown,	P C Lanard,
Hon B Skinner,	Philo Carpenter,	Dr L D Boone,
Hon N B Judd,	Geo W Gage,	M D Ogden,
Geo W Dole,	J H Dunham,	J C Dore.

The Faculty of this institution is composed entirely of practical business men, who have no superior in their profession. P. R. Spencer, the author of the "Spencerian System of Penmanship," has charge of the Writing Department.

A scholarship issued from the Chicago College will be good in Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany, and vice versa.

Scholarship for full mercantile course, including Penmanship, time unlimited..........$40

Penmanship alone, 20 lessons, $5; time unlimited..........10

Rooms open from 8 to 12 A. M., 1½ to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9½ P. M.

Diplomas awarded Graduates.

Pupils can enter at any time.

For further information please call at College Room, or send for catalogue of 40 pages.

BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Albany, Cleveland, Buffalo, or Detroit.

RE-OPENING OF Mirasole's Dancing Academy. S. G. MIRASOLE, IN RETURNING thanks to his friends and patrons, begs leave to announce that he has re-opened his Dancing Academy, at the old location, No. 149 old, No. 133 Randolph street.

M. Mirasole takes pleasure in referring to all his former pupils for the universal satisfaction which he has given during a long residence in this city.

Private Lessons will be given at the residences of the Pupils when desired.

Juvenile Classes will be attended by Madame Mirasole.

Every Tuesday evening there will be a Social Soiree, to which ladies and gentlemen are invited.

Piano and String Music furnished for Parties.

For terms, &c., apply at the Academy, from 10 to 1, 3 to 5, and 7 to 10 o'clock. Chicago, Oct. 1, 1857.

Statement of the Condition OF THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Buffalo, ON THE THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1858.

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the Statute of that State entitled "An Act to Regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not Incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 15th, 1855.

NAME AND LOCATION.

1. The name of this Company is "The Mutual Insurance Company," and is located at Buffalo, in the State of New York.

CAPITAL.

2. The amount of its capital stock is..........$200,000
3. " " " paid up is..........200,000

ASSETS.

4. Cash of the Company on hand..........$40,461 61
Cash in hands of and due agents and others..........18,844 65
Real Estate..........
The bonds of the Company per vouchers, how secured, interest, &c.:
Mich. S. & N. I. 7 ₩ ct. Bonds..........$12,000
Toledo N. & Cleveland 7 ₩ ct bonds 4,000
N. Ind. R. R. 7 ₩ ct. bonds..........[illegible] 13,000 00
Debts due the Company, secured by mortgages on unincumbered real estate worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, as per schedule and vouchers accompanying..........115 077 19
Debts otherwise secured:
By stocks, mortgages, insurance scrip of this and other Companies, and interest on securities..........[illegible] 41
Steam tugs, pumps and personal property..........[illegible] 71
Debts for premiums—bills receivable..........[illegible] 72
All other securities..........[illegible]
Total assets of the Company..........[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

5. The amount of liabilities due or not due to banks and others..........
6. Losses adjusted and due..........
7. Losses adjusted and not due..........
8. Losses unadjusted..........
9. Losses in suspense waiting for further proof, estimated..........$12,000 00
10. All other claims against the Company—individual balances uncloseed, dividends, redemption of scrip, &c...........9 [illegible]
Total liabilities..........[illegible]

(Original) Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1859. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 23d, 1858.

Whereas, THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, has filed in this office, a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 17, 1855; and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 28, 1857; and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing Samuel T. Atwater, of Chicago, and State of Illinois, its agent for the transaction of the business of said company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said company, consenting that service of process, upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said Samuel T. Atwater is authorized as an agent for the said company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1858.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

S. T. ATWATER, Agent, No. 2 Dole's Building.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE At 229 Lake Street. WIDMAYER & WENZEL'S ENTIRE STOCK, Consisting of about $15,000 Worth of Parlor, Chamber and Plain Furniture, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PARLOR SUITS, ETC., Are now offered to the public at LESS THAN COST, as the business must be closed within sixty days.

Purchasers will Save 15 to 40 per Cent. by giving us a call. The attention of WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS AND MANUFACTURERS is also invited. Also a large assortment of Fancy Moldings, Veneers, Mahogany Plank, CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE, ETC., At Eastern Price G. EBBINGHOUSEN.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., 238 Randolph Street, Chicago. Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in Saddlery Hardware, BENT STOCK, COACH TRIMMINGS, Springs, Axles, Varnishes, Webbings, Horse Collars, &c.

F. HAYDEN, New York. F. WILSON, Cincinnati. WILLIAM V. KAY, Chicago, Ill.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., [SUCCESSORS TO COOLEY, WADSWORTH & CO.,] DRY GOODS JOBBERS, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL assortment of Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Etc., For the Spring Trade. SMALL PROFITS AND PROMPT PAY will be our motto, and all dealers, particularly cash and short time trade, will find it to their interest to examine our extensive and attractive stock before purchasing elsewhere.

REMOVAL! SAWYER, PAIGE & CO. Have removed to 16..........Lake Street..........16 (MARBLE BLOCK,) ONE BLOCK FROM GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT, Where they will continue the Wholesale and Retail Drug Business, WITH UNEQUALLED FACILITIES, And be pleased to see their old as well as new customers.

A STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE. FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, A STOCK of about $11,000 worth of Goods, at Monroe, Wisconsin. The stock was bought in New York and Boston at the lowest rates, and comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Crockery, &c. The Store has a good run of trade, its average sales having been over $40,000 per year. A three story brick Store House, 30 by 100 feet, conveniently fitted up and containing a large storage for Grain and other produce (known as the "Model Store"), can be rented or bought with the goods, if wanted. The owner, wishing to retire from trade, will sell the stock, with or without the building, at a good bargain and on terms that will enable the buyer, with the aid of a little capital, to make the payments out of the goods, on the purchaser making the payments secure.

Monroe is the County Seat and centre of Green county—one of the finest agricultural counties in the State. It is a flourishing town of about 3,000 inhabitants, surrounded by a rich and densely settled farming community. It is the present terminus of the southern branch of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, which is now completed to Monroe, and having no town of any importance within 25 or 30 miles to compete with, makes Monroe a most desirable point for trade and the purchasing of grain and other produce.

The above affords a rare opportunity for any person wishing to go into trade where a good and profitable business is already built up. For further particulars, address WASHINGTON SMITH, Chicago, Illinois.

HOPS! HOPS!!—200 BALES EASTERN HOPS for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., No. 16 (Marble Block) Lake street.

4000 GALS. BLEACHED WINTER WHALE OIL for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., No. 16 (Marble Block) Lake street.

50 BBLS. BURNING FLUID FOR SALE by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., No. 16 (Marble Block) Lake street.

IRISH MOSS, BY THE BBL., AT SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.'S, 16 (Marble Block) Lake st.

AMER. ISINGLASS, BY THE BBL., AT SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.'S, 16 (Marble Block) Lake st.

5 TONS TERRA JAPONICA FOR SALE by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., 16 (Marble Block) Lake st.

BREWERS' THERMOMETERS FOR SALE by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., 16 (Marble Block) Lake st.

Miscellaneous.

A CARD TO THE LADIES. DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS, For Females,

ARE INFALLIBLE FOR REMOVING STOPPAGES OR IRREGULARITIES OF THE MENSES.

These Pills are nothing new, but have been used by the Doctors for many years both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public, for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent pregnancy to those ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family.

Pregnant females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, lest they invite miscarriage, after which admonition the proprietor assumes no responsibility, although their mildness would prevent any injury to health; otherwise these Pills are recommended. Full directions accompanying each box. Price $1.

Sold at retail by Fenton, Fisher & Co., corner Lake and Dearborn sts.; Sargent & Ilsley, 149 Lake st.; Bruck & Patterson, corner of Randolph & Clark; and J. H. Reed; Hooker, 56 West Randolph st.; and at wholesale and retail by THOMAS LORD, (Successor to Bay & Bolding,) 25 Lake st., and FENTON & ROBINSON, 151 South Water street, to whom all orders must be addressed. They will furnish dealers and druggists with circulars and advertising, and the Pills at proprietor's prices.

N. B.—Ladies! by inclosing $1 to either of the above agents, at the Chicago P. O., can have Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills sent by return mail (confidentially) to any part of the city or country. See that the signature "J. Duponco," is on each box—you will then obtain a medicine that may be relied upon.

The Record of the Year. THE AMERICAN ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, for the Year 1858. 12mo. Nearly 400 pages. Price $1 in paper; $1.25 bound. Will be sent by mail (post-paid) on receipt of the price.

The AMERICAN ALMANAC is too well known to require more than a simple announcement, having been regularly published for twenty-nine years, and having become, on account of the extent and reliability of its information, an indispensable companion to scholars and men of every profession and business. No library is now complete without it.

With the valuable assistance of the Heads of Departments at Washington, and of his many contributors and correspondents in all parts of the country, the Editor has been able to prepare a collection, in condensed and convenient form, matters relating to America, such as can be found in no other work. The various articles will be found to be a complete view of the Government, Finances, Legislation, Public Institutions, Internal Improvements and Resources of the United States, and the several States.

For sale by CARNES & WILSON, 156 Lake st., Chicago.

FRUITS! FRUITS! FRUITS! L. A. TALCOTT, NO. 65 RANDOLPH STREET Has on hand, and is constantly receiving, APPLES, ORANGES, LEMONS, CONFECTIONARY Nuts, Cigars, Preserves, &c.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO., Office, No. 210 South Water Street, DISTILLERS OF Alcohol — 98 Per Cent. PURE SPIRITS, COLOGNE SPIRITS, AND BURNING FLUID, Which they offer for sale to the Trade in lots to suit. Orders from the country will be promptly shipped.

TO THE LADIES And Mercantile Community. AT THE EARNEST SOLICITATION OF thousands of the citizens of Chicago, COOK & BRO., the great and world-renowned Chemical Dyers and Scourers, have been induced to open a branch of their business at No. 123 South Clark Street,

For the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. Their Dye Works are the most extensive and complete west of New York, by introducing the Paris and New York modern systems of Steam Dyeing and Finishing. They have also engaged the services of the great and celebrated French Chemist and Dyer, Prof. J. Lapham, who will superintend the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dyeing and finishing departments. Every description of velvet, silks, satin and woolen shawls and dresses, curtains, hearth-rugs, table covers, riding habits, &c., are dyed and cleaned and restored to their original perfection.

N. B.—Their mode of cleaning and bleaching white crape shawls, is unsurpassed by Prof. H. Mason, Chemist and Dyer of New York. [illegible] Lace curtains are also cleaned and made to look like new. All orders from the country promptly executed and warranted.

N. B.—Gentlemen's coats, vests and pants are dyed, cleaned and neatly repaired [illegible] Cook & Bro., Dyeing and Finishing, Ladies' department No. 123 S. Clark street [illegible] Gents' department 126 South Clark street, Chicago.

N. W. GRAHAM & CO., [SUCCESSORS TO ABADY, GRAHAM & CO.,] Forwarding Merchants, And Wharf Boat Proprietors, CAIRO..........ILLINOIS.

SHIPPING AGENTS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, and Agents for all Steamers running from and to this point.

RATES FOR FORWARDING, INCLUDING DRAYAGE (When in quantities of car loads.)

Flour..........[illegible] per bbl.
Whisky, Pork and Lard..........[illegible]
Grain, in sacks..........[illegible] per sack.
Sugar, Coffee and Molasses..........[illegible]
Dry Goods..........[illegible]
Iron, Nails and Glass..........[illegible]
Other articles in proportion.

Cash Advances Made on Property Shipped TO GRAHAM & BOYLE, NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

Cleveland Wooden Ware Store, NO. 248 SOUTH WATER STREET.

ENOCH H. PAINE HAS ON HAND AND offers for sale, at the Lowest Price, for Cash,

150 doz. Extra Tubs	20 doz. Stave Half Bushels
200 do No. 1 do	10 do Half Pails
200 do No. 2 do	75 do Extra Tar Pails
75 do No. 3 do	10 do Butter Tubs
300 do Common Pails	20 do Churns
150 do 3 Hoop Pails	100 do Iron Bound Mops
200 do Cedar Pails	20 do Brass Hoop Cedar Pails
100 do Sap Buckets	
50 do Washboards	100 Zinc Washing Machines

ALSO—Clothes-Pins, Rolling-Pins, Faucets, Keelers, Broom Handles, &c., &c. ENOCH H. PAINE, 248 South Water st.

Chicago Paper Depot, NO. 48 STATE STREET.

BUTLER & HUNT HAVE NOW ON hand the following sizes of print:

26x40	24x38
28x42	26x38
24x36	21x32
22x32	24x30
26x36	28x38
31x42	32x44
30x44	36x46
33x46	30x48
20x28	22x30
21x32	22x32

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 2,000 reams of WRAPPING PAPER of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printers' Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated NEWS AND BOOK INK. All of which will be sold for Cash, at the lowest possible rates. Cash paid for Rags.

RUFUS BLANCHARD, 52 La Salle Street, IS NOW OFFERING A FINE COLLECTION of STEEL ENGRAVINGS, in Gilt Frames, at COST PRICES. A rare chance to get a Good Picture.

PHOENIX REPOSITORY N. E. Corner State and Adams Sts., Chicago. FOR THE SALE OF Horses, Carriages and Harness, AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS ESTABlishment would respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago, and all persons having property of this description to sell, that they will hold a DAILY AUCTION, as above, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., for the sale of Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, &c., &c.

Horses bought and sold on commission.

Persons can obtain advances on property left with us for sale.

All property sold by us will be guaranteed as represented. SUTHERLAND & GOULD, Proprietors. J. G. KELLY, Auction.

ADVERTISING AGENCY, 63 Dearborn st..........Chicago C. H. SCRIVEN, GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENT FOR all the leading papers of the West and North-west. The attention of merchants and others is called to my facilities for advertising their business in the most efficient, prompt and economical manner, which, from my long experience in the Advertising business in Chicago, is excelled by none. Files of papers, prices and terms of advertising, can always be found at my office. C. H. SCRIVEN, 63 Dearborn st.

REMOVED TO NO. 4, DOLE'S BLOCK. T. L. Miller's FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY.

LORRILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Of New York City. CAPITAL..........$300,000 And Large Surplus.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Of New York. CAPITAL..........$200,000

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of New York City. CAPITAL..........$100,000

Caution. THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating three certain Promissory Notes, signed jointly by the undersigned, and made as follows:

July 10, 1857, payable in one year, fifteen hundred and eighty-seven 10-100 dollars.
" " " two years, fifteen hundred and [illegible] dollars.
" " " three years, fourteen hundred [illegible] dollars.

No value having been received for the same, they will not be paid. CYRUS T. ATKINSON. [illegible] WILLIAM LITTLE.

New Flour Mills. THE NEW HYDRAULIC FLOUR MILLS are now manufacturing FLOUR OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, expressly for the city trade. The brands are—"MITCHELL'S DOUBLE EXTRA," made from No. 1 White Wheat, and guaranteed to be superior to any other Flour in the city; "HYDRAULIC MILLS CHOICE EXTRA," made from No. 1 Red Wheat; and "HYDRAULIC MILLS EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR," made from Canada Club Wheat.

Either of the above brands of Flour will be found for sale at—

J. B. Doggett's, cor. Clark & S. Water sts.;
G. H. [illegible]
G. & M. [illegible]
Gore & Hoag, No. 42 North Clark st.;
Nos. 214 & 216 S. Water street; and at
The Mill Office, on the river, between Lake & Fulton streets, West Division.

R. M. MITCHELL.

CHICAGO Homoeopathic Pharmacy and Bookstore, 168 Clark Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER, AT WHOLESALE and retail, a complete assortment of Medicines, Books, Cases, and all other articles pertaining to the Homoeopathic practice [illegible] COWELL & HALSEY.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER BELTING & PACKING, for sale at Eastern prices, by the manufacturer's agent, at [illegible] JNO. B. IDESON & CO., (Late Ideson, Jordan & Bellows) [illegible] Water street.

Dry Goods.

FRASHER & CARR, 124..........Lake Street..........124 Will sell their entire stock of $60,000 Worth of Dry Goods, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, Commencing Monday, Feb. 15th, at 10 o'clock.

Affording the Ladies and Families an opportunity to BUY SEASONABLE & PERFECT GOODS Never before offered in Chicago. The stock consists of Rich Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, DRESS GOODS, WOOLLENS, LINENS, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, DOMESTICS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c. All of which will be sold without reserve. By Order of Assignee.

1858. Spring Trade. 1858. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 & 83 SOUTH WATER ST., ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR USUAL LARGE STOCK OF Broadcloths, Cassimeres, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, SATINETTS, KY. JEANS, COTTONADES, Coating Linens and Linen Drills, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC., ETC., To which they invite the attention of the Trade. AGENTS FOR SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

Fresh Goods at Low Prices. T. B. CARTER & CO., Having just completed their inventory, will offer the balance of their WINTER DRESS GOODS AND SILKS WITHOUT REGARD TO COST. Their Stock of Housekeeping Goods Is the best in the city and are offered at LOW PRICES. GOODS ALL FRESH AND WARRANTED DRY. Terms exclusively Cash. 136 Lake Street.

1858. Spring Styles. 1858. DRY GOODS AND HATS AT WHOLESALE. DAVIS, MOODY & CO., 41 South Water Street, (OLD NO. 17,) ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK, DIRECT FROM Manufacturers and New York Auctions, Comprising a full line of desirable Staple and Fancy Goods, Which will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, And Buyers entitled to Credit.

J. B. SHAY'S CHEAP STORE, 159 Lake St., Corner of La Salle. THIRTY DAYS' SALE AT RUINOUS PRICES! FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ONE DOLLAR PLAID SILKS, For Fifty Cents.
TWELVE SHILLING BROCADE SILKS, For Six Shillings.
THIRTY-FIVE DOLLAR RICH SILKS, For Twenty Dollars.
TEN SHILLING FRENCH MERINOES, For Six Shillings.
TWO SHILLING FRENCH DUCALES, For One Shilling.
FIFTEEN CENT DEBEGES, For Six Pence.
TWENTY DOLLAR BROCHE SHAWLS, For Twelve Dollars.
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR BROCHE SHAWLS, For Sixteen Dollars.
THIRTY DOLLAR BROCHE SHAWLS, For Twenty Dollars.

Embroideries and Laces — All at Half Price.
$1 COLLARS, FOR 50 CENTS.
Two Dollar Collars, for One Dollar.
$3 COLLARS, FOR $2.
Our Entire Stock of Cloaks at Half Price.

J. B. SHAY'S CHEAP STORE, 159 Lake street, corner of Lasalle.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE —OF— $50,000 Worth of Dry Goods! STACY & THOMAS' LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS Have been removed to 54..........Lake Street..........54 For the purpose of selling out At Cost or Less, at Wholesale or Retail, BY THE PIECE—FOR CASH. 600 Bales Batting, 50 Bales Sheetings, ETC., ETC., ETC. C. B. KING, Assignee.

ELEGANT EVENING SILKS. W. R. WOOD & CO., 132..........Lake Street..........132 HAVE IN STORE, AND OFFER FOR SALE, a very rich and extensive assortment of Evening Dress Silks, in a great variety of styles, and the latest manufacture. We will offer great inducements in prices, FOR CASH. They have also received large additions to their general stock, and will receive, daily, NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, which they will sell lower than ever. W. R. WOOD & CO.

Great Sacrifice in Fancy & Staple Dry Goods. T. B. CARTER & CO., WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT THIRTY days their entire stock of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS AT COST FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Great Bargains are now offered. T. B. CARTER & CO., 136 Lake street.

FORCED SALE OF DRY GOODS —AT— NO. 82 LAKE STREET. HIGGINBOTHAM & WHITE Will offer their entire stock At Greatly Reduced Prices from Prime Cost, FROM MONDAY, NOVEMBER NINTH INST., UNTIL THE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF! WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR Embroideries and Laces, Which will be sold at Less than they Cost in Europe. HIGGINBOTHAM & WHITE, 82 LAKE STREET.

FAY & CO.'S MACHINERY DEPOT. Ten Woodworth Planers, FIFTY-FIVE FARRAR'S PLANERS, Twenty-five Sash and Molding Machines, 25 TENONING MACHINES, TWENTY SCROLL SAWS, TWENTY-FIVE SIDING SAWS, TEN STEAM ENGINES, LEATHER BELTING, RUBBER BELTING, HOSE TRUCKS, &c. Constantly on hand, and for sale at Fay & Co.'s Machine Depot, 149 South Water street, two doors from Clark. W. H. DOANE, Agent.

TERRA JAPONICA—BY THE TON, FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 70 Lake street.

Carpetings.

MUST BE SOLD, For Cash! $150,000 WORTH —OF— CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND FURNISHING GOODS, —AT— Beecher, Hollister & Wilkins' CARPET HALL 135 . Lake Street . 135

We shall commence ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER SECOND, TO CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK —AT— An Immense Sacrifice!! PRESENTING A RARE CHANCE To Secure Great Bargains, FOR CASH ONLY.

STORE TO RENT.

Beecher, Hollister & Wilkins, 135..........LAKE STREET..........135

Furniture & Upholstery.

NEW CARPETS!

JOHN WEST. 197 - Lake Street. - 197 IS NOW RECEIVING

NEW	BRUSSELS	Carpets,
NEW	VELVET	Carpets,
NEW	TAPESTRY	Carpets,
NEW	THREE-PLY	Carpets,
NEW	INGRAIN	Carpets,
NEW	STAIR	Carpets.

An Entire New Stock of the Newest Patterns, AT NEW YORK PRICES. JOHN WEST. 197 - - - - Lake Street, - - - - 197

PARLOR FURNITURE, at New York Prices.
CHAMBER FURNITURE, at New York Prices.
ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, at New York Prices.
MAHOGANY FURNITURE, at New York Prices.
WALNUT FURNITURE, at New York Prices,

John West. 197 . . . . Lake Street. 197

The Largest AND Best Assortment of Furniture, CARPETS & CURTAIN MATERIALS At New York Prices. JOHN WEST, 197 Lake Street.

J. E. & H. N. PARSON'S Fine Furniture AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS, Two Doors East of Briggs House.

We would respectfully invite your attention to our large and varied assortment now completing, expressly adapted to the CITY RETAIL TRADE, comprising new and elegant designs of ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITS, OAK SIDE-BOARDS—MIRROR DOORS. Extension Tables and Chairs, Enamelled Chamber Setts, ROSEWOOD WARDROBES, Library Cases and Tables, IRON BEDSTEADS, Hall Stands and Chairs, Office Desks, OVAL AND PIER MIRRORS, SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES, together with a great variety of MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED FURNITURE. We manufacture only WELL MADE GOODS, and will refund the money for any article not proving as represented. Our facilities enable us to offer every article at Low and Uniform Prices, and at as low a rate as inferior work is usually sold in this city. J. E. & H. N. PARSONS, 179 Randolph Street.

CURTAIN GOODS, At Cost! WE HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CURTAIN MATERIALS AND TRIMMINGS WHICH WE OFFER At Cost Prices, for Cash, —AT— 188 Lake Street, Chicago. BROWN & HILLIARD.

200 BALES BATTS—FOR SALE VERY low by BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 Lake Street.

BUFFALO, NIAGARA AND ST. LOUIS Pure White Lead, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 70 Lake street.

HOLLAND'S BEST VIRGINIA PLUG TOBACCO, always on hand by FENTON, FISHER & CO., Druggists, 84 Lake st., cor. Dearborn.

Banking and Exchange

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, 42 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Deposits received and interest allowed on special terms. Lending and investment of Money on Commission will receive special attention. Collections promptly made and remitted.

WILLIAM C. YOUNG. EDWARD W. WILLARD.

E. W. WILLARD & YOUNG, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE, STOCK AND NOTE BROKERS. Dealers in Foreign Specie and Land Warrants. 76 Clark street, Chicago.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI. For sale by E. W. WILLARD & YOUNG, 76 Dearborn st., near the P. O.

BANK OF STERLING. B. G. WHEELER & CO., BANKERS, DEALERS IN EXCHANGE AND REAL ESTATE Agents, Sterling, Ill. Prompt attention given to Collections and remittances [illegible] Refer to Exchange Bank; Messrs. E. I. Tinkham & Co. [illegible]

A. T. SHERMAN & CO., (Late Buford & Kingsbury,) BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, 43 Clark street. Deposits received and interest paid on Special Deposits. Gold and silver, Land Warrants and Exchange on the East bought and sold. The highest premium paid for uncurrent money.

[illegible]

LANE, SANFORD & CO., SUCCESSORS TO DICKERMAN WHEELER & Co., Bankers, Rockford, Illinois. Collections made and remitted promptly, at current rates of Exchange. Refer to—Ocean Bank, New York; Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, Boston; Marine Bank, Chicago.

J. M. ADSIT'S BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, 20 Clark street, Chicago. Deposits received and interest allowed on time deposits. Sight Exchange on New York and Boston for sale. Premium paid for Eastern, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky funds. First class paper discounted. Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money bought and sold. Illinois & Michigan Canal scrip wanted. Prompt attention given to collections.

G. C. WHITNEY & SON, BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, 38 Clark street, Chicago. Dealers in Eastern and Foreign Exchange. Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money bought and sold. Premiums paid on City and Eastern Bank Deposits. [illegible] Particular attention given to the negotiation of time notes and Bills of Exchange. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment. [illegible]

ASHLEY & NORRIS, 23 EXCHANGE PLACE..........NEW YORK BANKERS AND DEALERS IN STOCKS, Bonds, &c. Prompt attention given to orders by mail.

REFERENCES. Wm. A. Booth, Esq., President American Exchange Bank, New York. C. O. Halsted, Esq., President Manhattan Bank, New York. Franklin Haven, Esq., President Merchants' Bank, Boston. J. Amory Davis, Esq., President Suffolk Bank, Boston. Gilbert & Sons, Bankers, Boston. Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago, Ill. [illegible] Lynde & Wilder, Milwaukee, Wis.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, 19 WILLIAM Street, New York. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, on commission, at the Broker's Board [illegible] to the discounting and negotiation of Business Paper and Loans; buying and selling Exchange and Land Warrants; collection and payment of interest and dividends, and to the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage business. Money received on deposit, payable on demand and interest allowed. For parties desiring it, we will make investments in such securities as in our judgment will be safe and most productive. All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt and faithful attention. LUDLOW PATTON, A. B. HUTCHINSON.

REFERENCES. The Union, Broadway and Ocean Banks, New York; Geo. P. Bissell & Co. and Jas. L. Howard & Co., Hartford, Ct.; Griggs & Co., Officer & Brother, Philo Carpenter, Chicago, Ill.

Charles Baker, STOCK AND COLLECTION OFFICE, NO. 9 Congress street, Boston. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold in BOSTON, New York and Philadelphia, on commission, and negotiated. [illegible] Collections made on all the Principal Cities of the United States and the Provinces [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK. REMITTANCES MADE On the Day Paper Matures. I HAVE ARRANGED TO PAY NOTES, Drafts and Acceptances in New York; also, to Deposit Money for Account, and to forward Money to the principal cities in the vicinity of New York. EMORY COBB, Union Telegraph Office, 21 Lasalle st.

UHRLAUB, SATTLER & CO., BANKERS, 22..........Lasalle Street..........22

TAYLOR & KREIGH, BANKERS, 134..........Lake Street..........134 (MARINE BANK BUILDING.)

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND LIBERAL Accommodations granted to Depositors. COLLECTIONS MADE AND REMITTED At Current Rates of Exchange.

P. WOODWARD & CO., BANKERS, No. 39 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND LIBERAL accommodations extended to customers. Interest allowed on special Deposits. Collections made and promptly remitted at current rate of exchange. Exchange on the principal Eastern cities at lowest current rates. Loans negotiated on Real Estate Security for one or more years.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., ROCKFORD..........ILLINOIS; ROBERTSON, EELLS & CO., DIXON..........ILLINOIS; Bankers and Dealers in Exchange.

Willard, Alexander & Co., 50..........CLARK STREET..........50 Bank of Deposit, Collection and Exchange. DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON THE USUAL terms. Collections on the Eastern and Western States [illegible] Chicago, Oct. 1, 1857.

Hoffman & Gelpcke, Bankers, CHICAGO. DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND INTEREST allowed on Special Deposits. Liberal Accommodations granted to Depositors, independent of the state of the money market. EXCHANGE and letters of credit, in sums to suit, on the principal cities of the United States and Europe. EXCHANGE ON EUROPE, to importers, at New York [illegible] LOANS on private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated. [illegible] FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.

Morford Brothers, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, Dealer in Land Warrants, corner of Clark and Lake streets. References. { Lincoln & Morford, Esq. New York; Messrs. Carpenter & Vermilye; E. J. Oakley, Esq., Cashier Merchants' Ex. B'k.

THE MERCHANTS' Savings, Loan and Trust Co. HAVING A CAPITAL OF $500,000 (with the privilege to increase the same to $2,000,000), fully paid in, is, according to the provisions of the Charter, prepared to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal Cities of the United States and discount and buy other Commercial Paper of short date. The Executive Committee will meet daily at 10 o'clock A. M., to which persons applying for Discounts will receive an answer at 1 o'clock P. M.

They will receive Money for Accumulation, allowing Compound Interest at seven per cent. per annum when the amount is deposited for a term of years; receive and execute Trusts by order of Courts, from Estates, Corporations and Individuals; lend on collateral security, and make Loans payable in this city, [illegible] Office—Corner of La Salle and Water streets.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. B. Ogden,	W. L. Newberry,	Henry Farnam,
Jonathan Burr,	B. W. Raymond,	J. H. Dunham,
J. B. Cooley,	W. E. Doggett,	J. H. Burch,
John H. Foster,	George Steel,	I. N. Arnold.

J. H. DUNHAM, President. W. L. NEWBERRY, V. Pres't. M. B. BARTLETT, Cashier and Sec'y.

OFFICER & BROTHERS, BANKERS, 126 LAKE STREET (MARINE BANK BUILDING). DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND LIBERAL Accommodations extended to Customers. Interest allowed on time Deposits. Sight Exchange on all the principal cities bought and sold. First class Notes and Acceptances discounted at all times. LAND WARRANTS constantly on sale at the lowest Market Price. Twenty Thousand Acres of which we have now on hand. Special attention given to collecting in this and adjoining States.

REFERENCES. Metropolitan Bank, New York; N. W. Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; North Bank, Boston; F. W. Clark & Bro's, St. Louis; Marine Bank, Chicago; J. H. Dunham & Co., Chicago; Dunlevy, Drake & Co., Cincinnati, O.

REMOVAL!

C. T. ATKINSON Has removed to the large and splendid Store, 78..........Lake Street..........78 Four Doors West from Old Store, Where he is prepared to meet his old and new customers with the Largest and Best Selected Stock in Chicago, consisting of DRESS, CLOAK AND EVERY STYLE OF Trimmings. EMBROIDERIES—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT. (FRINGES, GIMPS AND RIBBONS.) FANCY GOODS & TOILET ARTICLES. —ALSO— Skirts, of every Style and Quality, And other articles, of too great a variety to enumerate. I shall be receiving, daily, SPRING STYLES many of the above named articles.

N. B.—Upper Floors in the Building to Rent

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, CHARLES WHITCOMB, Alonzo Putney, and Mary Putney, wife of the said Alonzo Putney, did on the first day of March, A. D. 1856, execute and deliver to me, the undersigned, a certain Deed of Trust ... [illegible] ... lots three (3) and four (4), in Henry McAuley's subdivision of Block ... [illegible] ... situated in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Chicago, February 22d, 1858. GEO. A. INGALLS, Trustee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS JOHN J. FLOYD, GEORGE H. French and Charles F. Ames, proprietors of the Briggs House ... [illegible] ...

WILLIAM BRIGGS, Mortgagee.

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas, In Chancery.
John N. Staples vs. Henry B. Owens.—Foreclosure of Mortgage.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the 12th day of February, A.D. 1858, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery, of Cook county, State of Illinois, will sell at public auction ... [illegible] ...

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, &c.
Chicago, February 19th, 1858.

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas, In Chancery.
Aaron Smith vs. Charles P. Swartwout and Hannah C. Swartwout.—Foreclosure of Mortgage.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook county ... [illegible] ...

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, &c.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAVING BEEN made in the payment of a certain promissory note ... [illegible] ...

Dated Chicago, February 25, 1858. MICHAEL McAULEY.
COOPER, MULLIGAN & TREE, Att'ys.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, A.D. 1858.
Orsamus S. Hough vs. Charles J. Kershaw, Charles J. Cusack and Horace D. Hawkins.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Charles J. Cusack and Horace D. Hawkins, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County ... [illegible] ...

WILLIAM L. CHURCH, Clerk.
C. B. HOSMER, Compl't's Sol'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS JAMES GARDNER, JOHN Covert, George Dole, Solomon McKichan, John McArthur, Thomas Thomas ... [illegible] ...

JOHN H. KINZIE, Trustee.
B. F. JAMES, Att'y for Ass'ns.

Master's Sale.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County, In Chancery.
Conrad Hoffmayer, by Henry Rosenberg, his guardian, vs. ... [illegible] ...

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook county, State of Illinois ... [illegible] ...

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of several promissory notes ... [illegible] ...

MARGARETHA BOEHM, Mortgagee.
GEORGE F. CROCKER, Att'y for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE SECOND DAY of July, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty ... [illegible] ...

HIRAM A. TUCKER, Mortgagee.

SCYTHE SNATHS—250 DOZ. LAMSON'S Patent Scythe Snaths. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE following described Lots, situated in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, were sold in Chicago on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1856, for the State and County tax assessed for 1855, and costs due thereon, viz: Lots Nos. forty-seven (47) and fifty (50), in Bvans & Ames's subdivision of part of the south-east quarter of Section No. ... [illegible] ... The undersigned, having become the purchaser of the above mentioned property, gives notice that the time of redemption of the same from said sale will expire on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1858.

JOHN NUTT.
Chicago, Ill., March 5th, 1858.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE NINTH DAY OF February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, Robert Holloway, of Monmouth, in the county of Warren and State of Illinois, ... [illegible] ... Lucius M. Sheldon ... [illegible] ...

Dated at Chicago, this fourth day of March, A. D. 1858.
LUCIUS M. SHELDON.

Insurance Statements.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Home Insurance Company

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1858,

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE State of Illinois, pursuant to the Statute of that State:

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is The Home Insurance Company, incorporated in 1853, and located in the city of New York.

CAPITAL.

The capital of said Company actually paid up in cash, is ... [illegible]
The surplus on the first day of January, 1858 ... [illegible]

Total amount of capital and surplus ... [illegible]

ASSETS.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, ss.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President, and J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary, of the Home Insurance Company ... [illegible] ...

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 7th day of January, A. D. 1858. N. WILLIAM BUSTEED, Commissioner in New York, for the State of Illinois.

(Original.)

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1859.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 1, 1858.

Whereas the Home Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York ... [illegible] ...

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Washington Insurance Company,

ON THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1857,

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the statute of that State entitled "An act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855:

NAME AND LOCATION.

1st. The name of the Company is The Washington Insurance Company.
The Company is located at No. 54 Wall street, New York, in the State of New York.

CAPITAL.

[illegible]

ASSETS.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York, ss.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President, and HENRY WESTON, Secretary, of the Washington Insurance Company ... [illegible] ...

G. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of February, 1858. ... N. WILLIAM BUSTEED, Commissioner in N. York for the State of Illinois.

(Original.)

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1859.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 30, 1858.

[illegible]

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE,

GAS, STEAM FITTING,

AND

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54....LA SALLE STREET....54

CHICAGO.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF **Gas Fixtures,**

From the Celebrated Manufactory of

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

Always on hand, comprising the Finest and most Elaborate Designs.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

Particular attention given to fitting up

HOTELS,

WITH STEAM, WATER AND GAS.

IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS AND VASES FOR GARDEN LAWNS AND VERANDAHS

COUNTRY ORDERS,

PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY ATTENDED TO.

TO THE TRADE.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH TOOLS, IRON PIPE FITTINGS, GAS FIXTURES, PLUMBING MATERIALS, AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE GAS, STEAM-FITTING AND PLUMBING BUSINESS.

54 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

Every description of Gas Fixture and Brass-work Bronzed or Re-gilt. Manufactory, 217 Monroe street.

CHICAGO

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD WORKS.

COLLINS & BLATCHFORD

MANUFACTURERS OF LEAD PIPE, **SHEET AND BAR LEAD,**

And Dealers in

PIG LEAD:

AGENTS FOR

Collier White Lead and Oil

COMPANY.

AND

St. Louis Shot Tower.

A full assortment of the above manufactures constantly on hand.

ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED.

COLLINS & BLATCHFORD, Cor. Clinton and Fulton streets.

Medicines, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE UNFORTUNATE'S GUIDE, GIVING directions where to obtain Medical aid, and containing ... By Doctor WM. THOMSON. ... [illegible] ...

Chicago, June 8, 1858.

DR. HUBBELL'S

MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

85 RANDOLPH STREET, 85

Opposite the Revere Hotel.

TO YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS.—NERVOUS Debility and Chronic Diseases ... [illegible] ...

Dr. Hubbell has for many years past been consulted upon so many and distressing cases of this vice ... [illegible] ...

To THE LADIES.—Ladies troubled with irregularities ... [illegible] ...

Address J. Hubbell, M. D., Box 1858 P. O., Chicago, Ill. Private Office, No. 85 Randolph street, opposite the Revere House.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

Prepared by Dr. Sanford,

IS A GREAT SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Head-ache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR!

[illegible]

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

[illegible]

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

Wholesale Agents in Chicago—FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS, 180 Randolph street.
J. J. WOOD & CO.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

NORTH-WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF OSWEGO,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO 150 South Water Street.

Where Capt. J. DORCHESTER will be happy to meet his friends. ... [illegible] ...

MERRALL, MASON & CO., Agents.

Cough Troches.

EXCELLENT LOZENGES, OF OUR OWN make, for Coughs, Colds and Affections of the Throat, &c. J. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake st.

BURNETT'S TOOTH WASH—AT J. H. REED & CO.'S, 144 and 146 Lake street.

TOOTH POWDERS AND WASHES. At J. H. REED & CO.'S, Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake st.

DUTCH METAL, OF EVERY VARIETY ... [illegible] ... SARGENT & ILSLEY, 149 Lake.

Real Estate for Sale.

ERNST PRUSSING,

Real Estate Agent

AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

30......Clark Street—Up Stairs......30

LOTS, FARMS AND LANDS,

Sold on Commission.

Taxes Paid and Rents Collected

For Non-Residents.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

UNCURRENT MONEY BOUGHT.

Particular Attention Given to Negotiating LOANS.

SIMEON DOWNING & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND LAND Registry Office, No. 3 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Will give prompt attention to the sale and negotiation of City and Country property, Houses, Lots, Farms, Lands, Island Town and Village Property, Renting, &c. ... [illegible] ...

A. C. Oertel,

REAL ESTATE AND BILL BROKER, 17 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. ... [illegible] ...

Loans negotiated and business paper bought and sold at ... Refers to Bank. F. Quimby & Co., Hanna, Cham & Co.

U. S. GOVERNMENT

Land Locating Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING HAD MUCH practical experience in Selecting and Locating Lands in the various Land Districts in the Western States ... [illegible] ...

LAND WARRANTS OR CASH

Choice selections may now be made in

WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI,

Persons having Warrants, can have them located.

And 40 Per Cent. Profit Guaranteed,

Payable in one year.

IOWA, WISCONSIN AND ILLINOIS LANDS

For Sale for Cash.

Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska.

E. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent, 43 Clark street, Chicago.

Western Lands Wanted.

THE SUBSCRIBER, DESIROUS OF EMIGRATING WEST, offers to exchange, for Western lands, his Willow Grove Foundry property ... [illegible] ...

JOHN S. LITTLE.

For Sale or Rent.

WATER LOTS ON SOUTH BRANCH near Joy's Ice Houses. 200 feet good Dock ... [illegible] ...

ALSO,

FOR SALE, a 4½ Years' Lease on Building ... [illegible] ...

Apply to GATES, WARNER, CHALMERS & FRASER, Eagle Works.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company invites the attention of Agriculturists and Farmers to the fertile lands adjacent to their road, which are offered for sale upon low terms, and long credit at low rates of interest. ... [illegible] ...

For information as to price, terms, &c., apply to JOHN WILSON, Land Com'r I. C. R. R. Co., Chicago.

PROF. HASKELL'S

ELECTRIC OIL.

A POSITIVE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Rheumatism and Neuralgia,

DEAFNESS, ERYSIPELAS,

Scrofula, Bronchitis, Tetter, Ringworm and SCALD HEAD,

NERVOUS AND SICK HEAD-ACHES,

CURED IN FROM 3 TO 20 MINUTES!

CORNS, PILES, TOOTH-ACHE, CHRONIC ... [illegible] ...

CLEAR INSTANTANEOUSLY!

Prices 50c, $1 and $2 per Bottle.

It is the only REAL HAIR INVIGORATOR that will make the hair grow when everything else fails ... [illegible] ...

THIS WONDERFUL OIL,

[illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

[illegible]

Wholesale and Retail Depot,

No. 63 Pine Street,

3 Doors from Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

[illegible]

FENTON & ROBINSON, ... South Water street, Chicago, Wholesale Agents ...

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

Sextons and Undertakers,

NO. 21 LA SALLE STREET,

HAVE ON HAND, AT ALL TIMES, EVERY style and finish, Wood, Lead, and Zinc Coffins ... [illegible] ...

WRIGHT & McCLURE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—INDIA RUBBER Toys, Balls, Doll Heads, Combs, &c., in great variety ... JNO. B. IDESON & CO.

PICKLES AND CATSUPS—THE MOST complete assortment in Chicago ... J. Q. HOYT & CO.

DAVIS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES, at SARGENT & ILSLEY'S, ... 149 Lake.

50 TONS NEW RICE FOR SALE BY REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

THERMOMETERS.—GREAT VARIETY, just received. FENTON, FISHER & CO., Druggists, 94 Lake st., cor. Dearborn.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS ISAAC SHELBY, JR., DID, on the thirtieth day of May, execute and deliver to me ... [illegible] ...

E. F. BLACKBURN, Trustee.
Chicago, Jan. 28, 1858.

Railroads.

Going East.

Mich. Southern & Nor. Ind. R. R.

1857............WINTER ARRANGEMENT............1858

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO, AS FOLLOWS, viz:

[redacted] ... Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York, and intermediate places.

3 P. M.—LA PORTE ACCOMMODATION.

[illegible]

G. H. GRAY, Gen. Western Ag't.

1857...WINTER ARRANGEMENT...1858

VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL

And Great Western Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE MICHIGAN CENTRAL Depot, Chicago:

6:00 A. M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS. ... [illegible] ...

7:45 A. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS. ... [illegible] ...

5:45 P. M.—NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS. ... [illegible] ...

8:45 P. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS. ... [illegible] ...

[illegible]

R. N. RICE, Sup't.
H. J. SPAULDING, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, CONNECTING the Atlantic cities with Western, North-western, and South-western States, by [redacted] ... [illegible] ...

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG.

First Class.—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Books, Dry Goods ... [illegible] ...

Second Class.—[illegible]

Third Class.—[illegible]

Fourth Class.—Coffee, Fish, Bacon, Beef and Pork ... [illegible] ...

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent.
H. J. LOMBAERT, Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
May 1, 1857.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA.

Trains leave Pittsburg as follows: Mail, [redacted] A. M.; Fast Line, 3 P. M.; Express Mail, ... P. M.

[illegible]

AND ALL POINTS IN THE WEST.

Fare as Low as by any other Route.

[illegible]

THOS. MOORE, Agent, Pennsylvania R. R., Phila.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago RAILROAD.

THIS NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE, NOW open to New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington [redacted] ... [illegible] ...

Making One Grand, Unbroken Railroad Line BETWEEN CHICAGO AND THE EAST.

Fare as Low as Any Other Route.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, ON VAN BUREN STREET, DAILY, AS FOLLOWS:

6:00, A. M. | 8:45, P. M.

Sundays excepted. | Saturdays excepted.

With but one Change of Cars to Pittsburgh.

Checking Baggage Through

[illegible]

JOHN J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh.
D. W. HITCHCOCK, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago.
JAMES W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.

Going West.

Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Line,

Composed of the Chicago & Rock Island and Mississippi & Missouri Railroads.

1857...WINTER ARRANGEMENT...1858

FOR IOWA, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

No change of Cars between Chicago and Iowa City.

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FROM CHICAGO to Joliet, La Salle, Peru, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, Columbus City, and Fort des Moines. [redacted]

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO DAILY, from Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, as follows:

9.00 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted,) for Joliet, La Salle, ... Iowa City and Columbus City.

9.30 P. M.—Night Express (Saturdays excepted,) for Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Columbus City.

[illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago at 5 A M and 7 P M.

[illegible]

J. F. TRACY, Sup't.
W. L. St. JOHN, Gen. Ticket Agent.

Great Western Mail Route.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 4, 1858, Passenger Trains will leave Wells Street Depot, daily (Sundays excepted) [redacted] as follows:

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

MAIN LINE.

FOR FREEPORT, GALENA, DUNLEITH & ST. PAUL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.

[illegible]

BELOIT AND MADISON BRANCH.

[illegible]

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

FOR GALENA, DUNLEITH AND ST. PAUL.

[illegible]

TRAINS EASTWARD.

[illegible]

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

JOHN B. TURNER, President.
P. A. HALL, Superintendent.
W. A. THRALL, General Ticket Agent.

Forwarding &c.

1857.

S. S. BALL & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in all kinds of

PRODUCE, SALT, WATER LIME, PLASTER, &c. &c.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Agents and Proprietors of Ball's line of Steamers

ON GRAND RIVER.

Agents for the

American and Western Transportation Co.'s Line from New York.

J. R. BENSLEY, Agent .... Chicago, Ill.
CUTLER & WARTS, Agents .... Grand Haven, Mich.
[illegible]

100 BBLS. BLEACHED WINTER ELEPHANT OIL, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 70 Lake street.

SYRINGES, BREAST PUMPS, NIPPLE Glasses, Nursing Bottles, Teething Rings, Cupping Glasses, &c., &c., all varieties. FENTON, FISHER & CO., Druggists, 94 Lake st., cor. Dearborn.

SHEET IRON—2,000 BUNDLES SHEET Iron, in store, assorted numbers; ... [illegible] ... WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake street.

SYRINGES—INDIA RUBBER, GLASS and Metallic. At SARGENT & ILSLEY'S, ... 149 Lake st.

TOILET SETTS—MANUFACTURED TO order and for sale by HAMILTON, BROOKS & CO., 116 and 118 Franklin street.

Railroads.

Going Southwest.

St. Louis, Alton & Chicago R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—OCT. 26, 1857.

AIR-LINE ROUTE FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, carrying the great American, Express and United States Mails. [redacted] ... [illegible] ...

From Chicago to St. Louis, 13 Hours.

CONNECTIONS:

AT CHICAGO—With all the great Eastern and Northern lines.

AT JOLIET—with the Rock Island Railroad for Ottawa, La Salle, Rock Island and Central Iowa, and the "Cut-Off" Road.

AT PEORIA JUNCTION—With the Peoria & Oquawka R. R. to Peoria, Galesburg, Burlington and intermediate points.

AT BLOOMINGTON—with Illinois Central Railroad ... [illegible] ...

AT SPRINGFIELD—with Great Western Railroad for Jacksonville, Naples and Illinois River. ...

AT ALTON—[illegible]

AT ST. LOUIS—with Daily First Class Steamboats for New Orleans and Intermediate Points ... [illegible] ...

[illegible]

A. H. MOORE, Sup't.
R. DUNSHEE, Ag't, Chicago.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME—On and after DEC. 7, 1857, Passenger Trains will leave the Central Depot, [redacted] foot of South Water and Lake streets, daily, as follows:

8.45 A. M.—Day Express (Sundays excepted), arriving at Burlington at 6 P. M.

9.00 P. M.—Night Express (Saturdays excepted), arriving at Burlington at 8.50 A. M. and Quincy at 11 A. M.

4.15 P. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Accommodation for Aurora and intermediate stations.

IMPORTANT LOCAL CONNECTIONS.

AT MENDOTA—With Illinois Central R. R.; ... [illegible] ...

AT BURLINGTON—With Burlington & Missouri River R. R., ... [illegible] ...

AT QUINCY—With the Steamers of the St. Louis & Keokuk Packet Company; for Keokuk, Hannibal, Alton, St. Louis, &c.

AT PLYMOUTH—With stages for Keokuk.

AT HANNIBAL—With Hannibal & St Joseph RR for all parts of Northern Missouri and Kansas.

Tickets may be had at the Depot, and at the Michigan Central R. R. office, corner Lake and Dearborn sts.

C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Sup't.
SAMUEL POWELL, General Ticket Agent.

Going South.

Illinois Central Railroad.

FOR ST. LOUIS, ALTON, LEAVENWORTH City, Kansas City, Terre Haute, Evansville, ... Springfield, Jacksonville, Naples, Cairo, Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburgh, New Orleans and all points on the lower Mississippi.

Trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets, as follows:

[illegible]

CONNECTING

AT GILMAN—With Peoria & Oquawka R R ... [illegible] ...

AT TOLONO—[illegible]

AT MATTOON—[illegible]

AT ODIN AND SANDOVAL—[illegible]

AT ST. LOUIS—With Pacific R R and steamers for Kansas and Nebraska and all points on the Missouri river.

AT CAIRO—With steamers for Memphis, Natchez, New Orleans, and all points on the Mississippi river.

[illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS

[illegible]

JAS. C. CLARKE, Master Transportation.
W. P. JOHNSON, General Ticket Agent.
SILAS BENT, Sup't Chicago Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

HYDE PARK SPECIAL TRAIN

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 23, THE Hyde Park Train will run as follows—leaving the Illinois Central Passenger Depot:

[illegible]

Fare each way, 15c.

[illegible]

JAMES C. CLARKE, Master Trans.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

FARE FROM CHICAGO TO LOUISVILLE ONLY $7

New Albany and Salem Railroad,

FOR NEW ALBANY, LOUISVILLE, LEXINGTON and Frankfort, Kentucky. [redacted] ... [illegible] ...

TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO,

[illegible]

Only one change of Cars between Chicago and New Albany.

[illegible]

Be careful to get Through Tickets by way of New Albany and Salem Railroad.

JOHN B. ANDERSON, Sup't.
G. M. SANE, Gen. Passenger Agent.
JAS. PARSON, Gen. Travelling Agent.

Burlington and Missouri River R. R.

IOWA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.—Great United States Mail and Passenger Route. In connection with the Western Stage Co. [redacted] ... [illegible] ...

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.

Only Regular Line to the following places:—New London, Mount Pleasant, Fairfield, Agency City, Albia, Ottumwa, ... [illegible] ...

Cars leave Burlington every day, except Sunday, at 5.30 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. WM. H. BACKUS, Superintendent.

Going North.

Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad.

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE STATION, corner of West Water and Kinzie Streets, daily, at 9.00 o'clock A. M. and 3.40 P. M., [redacted] (Sundays excepted) for Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee.

[illegible]

WALTER S. JOHNSON, Sup't.
Chicago, Oct. 27, 1857.

Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac R'd

FOR ST. PAUL AND THE NORTHWEST—via Janesville, Madison and Prairie du Chien. Through to Prairie du Chien in 10 hours, without change of cars. Fare as low as by any other route.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1857, Trains will leave Chicago Station, corner West Water and Kinzie St's, daily [redacted] (Sundays excepted,) for Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and points in Western Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, and Minnesota, and St. Paul direct.

7.00 A. M.—EXPRESS, FREIGHT and EMIGRANT TRAIN.

9:00 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, stopping only for wood and water; making all connections—[illegible]

3:00 P. M.—NIGHT EXPRESS. Arrives at Janesville ... [illegible] ...

All trains make Beloit connections.

Travelers save 70 miles distance and 10 hours time by taking this route.

[illegible]

S. F. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
Geo. L. DUNLAP, Ass't Sup.

SPLENDID STOCK OF FRENCH TICK and Pot Pomades ... [illegible] ... FENTON, FISHER & CO., Druggists, 94 Lake st., cor. Dearborn.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES—FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Wholesale Agents, 70 Lake Street.

500 BOXES STAR CANDLES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO., ... South Water st.

500 BBLS. GROCERS' EXTRA SYRUP ... [illegible] ... REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

FLESH BRUSHES AND STRAPS. At J. H. REED & CO.'S.

Insurance.

THE MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Capital Accumulated & Security Invested

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF POLICY HOLDERS

$4,250,000.

E. F. MASON, Agent, 160 South Water street.

JNO. B. ACKLEY & CO.,

LIFE, FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY,

Office No. 4 Masonic Temple,

CHICAGO .... ILLINOIS

REFERENCES.

Strong & Wiley Brothers,	Whipple, Alley & Billings,
A J Sawyer, Esq.,	Geo Smith & Co.,
Gibbs, Griffin & Co.,	Schiffer, Brothers & Co.,
...	Great Western Ins Co.,
H H Honore,	Russell, Mack & Co.,
Smith, Pollard & Co.	Lounsbury, Wright & Co.

CONNECTICUT

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital $2,500,000

JAMES GOODWIN, President. | GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary.

Jno. B. Ackley, Agent,

Office No. 4 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

FARMERS' UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Cash Capital $200,000

SAFELY INVESTED.

Surplus $37,000

J. E. CAUFFIELD, Secretary. | C. N. SHIPMAN, President.

This Company having complied with the Insurance Law of Illinois, takes Risks on Dwellings, Furniture, Buildings, Goods, Produce, and all kinds of Insurable Property in Chicago and vicinity.

J. B. ACKLEY, Agent, Office No. 4 Masonic Temple.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' INSURANCE CO.,

OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Fire and Marine.)

Capital .... [illegible]

DIRECTORS:

Hon. Thos. B. Florence,	Charles Dingle,
George H. Armstrong,	Thomas Macdonald,
Edward P. Middleton,	Edward R. Helmbold,
George Helmbold,	Fredk. C. Brewster,
James E. Neal,	Isaac Leech, Jr.

HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

This Company has complied with the Illinois Insurance Law.

Risks taken on Hulls, Cargoes, and Merchandise generally, and Losses paid by E. P. WARD, Agent, Office in Dole's New Building (up stairs) Cor. Clark & S. Water sts.

THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Authorized Capital .... [illegible]
Paid in and secured .... [illegible]

OFFICE, NO. 160 SOUTH WATER ST., IN POINDEXT'S BUILDING.

DIRECTORS.

James H Rees,	Chas V Dyer,	Hart L Stewart,
Sol B Wilson,	O R W Lull,	S H Kerfoot,
N P Iglehart,	C G B Prussing,	Thos Lonergan.

OFFICERS.

James H Rees, Presi't. | Henry Baudt, Actuary.
Hart L Stewart, V. Pres't. | H W Zimmerman, Sec'y.
H A Tucker, Treasurer.

The above Company, being now fully organized under a Charter granted by the Legislature of this State, is prepared to issue Policies against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and other insurable property, at the customary rates.

HOWARD FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Capital $500,000
Surplus Capital $85,791 37

Aggregate Capital (including surplus) December 31st, 1856,

$585,791.37.

PERCIVAL M. PORTS, Presi't. | G. F. SPANGLER, Vice Pres't.
R. T. KEMPE, Treasurer. | W. H. WOODS, Secretary.

This Company, having complied with the Law of Illinois, are prepared to underwrite Fire and Marine Risks on favorable terms. ... [illegible] ...

ELLSWORTH & WADSWORTH, Agents, Office with Wadsworth & Wells, 27 & 29 Lake street.

NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.

FIRE RISKS TAKEN AT CURRENT RATES. None but RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES represented.

HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of New York City ... Cash Capital $250,000
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of New York City ... Cash Capital $200,000
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of New York City ... Cash Capital $250,000
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of New York City ... Cash Capital $150,000
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of New York City ... Cash Capital $250,000

[illegible]

C. F. PHILIPS, Agent.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT

Life Insurance Company,

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND SAFEST Companies in the country, is prepared to take risks at all times, at the office of the undersigned.

The Company has a

Nett Surplus Capital of $2,500,000.

Its business is confined exclusively to the

INSURANCE OF LIVES,

And it is prompt in the payment of Losses.

It is purely mutual, dividing its earnings annually among the insured.

[illegible]

CYRUS BENTLEY, Agent, 110 Dearborn st., Chicago.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $10,000,000
[illegible]

BOARD OF REFERENCE.

Wm. B. Ogden, Esq.,	Wm. H. Brown, Esq.,
E. W. Willard, Esq.,	J. Y. Scammon, Esq.,
Ed. I. Tinkham, Esq.,	Geo. W. Dole, Esq.

JOHN H. KINZIE, Agent.
Canal Collector's office, Dole's Building, Room No. 4 Corner Clark & S. Water st.

Howe, Eckley & Co.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general Commission business, under the above style.

Shipments of Grain and other Produce solicited. Advances made on consignments when desired.

Office, No. 7 Pomeroy's Building, corner of Water and Clark streets.

SAMUEL HOWE,
GEO. R. ECKLEY,
ALBERT MORSE,
GEO. A. MORSE,
C. H. LOOMIS.

Chicago, Oct. 13th, 1857.

Reduced Rates.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. LINE.—On and after March ... 1858, and until further notice, the rates [redacted] via above line will be:

FROM CHICAGO TO

	1st class,	2d class,	3d class,	4th class,	Flour,
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and					
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dressed Hogs, by car load, at owner's risk, prepaid—To New York, $1.20 ... [illegible] ...

Offices, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, and at the Depot, West Twelfth street.

JAMES W. MUSSON, Freight Agent.

Notice.

TO DEALERS IN LUMBER, TIMBER, WOOD, STONE AND COAL.—The Chicago South Branch Canal Company are prepared to receive, on contract ... [illegible] ...

WANTED—In exchange for Water Lots, One Million feet of ... [illegible] ...

A. G. THROOP.

100,000 Seamless Bags.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, AGENTS FOR THE Lewiston Bag Manufacturing Company offer to the trade—

50,000 Lewiston Seamless Bags,
50,000 Hanover Seamless Bags,
which are equal to Stark Mills.

J. B. HUMPHREY & CO., Agents, Commission Merchants, 156 South Water street, Room 3, up stairs.

Fish! Fish!!

WE ARE OFFERING NO. 1, 2 AND 3 WHITEFISH and TROUT, in quantities to suit Purchasers, CHEAP, at No. 3 North Dearborn street.

HALL & THOMAS.

PURE WINES!

PORT, MADEIRA, SHERRY, ETC.,

Of superior quality for medicinal use, for sale by

J. H. REED & CO.,

Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake street.

100 MEN CAN FIND PROFITABLE employment selling a new Map of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Illinois, Iowa or Nebraska. Address or apply to RUFUS BLANCHARD, 52 Lasalle st., Chicago.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, at manufacturers' prices, by their agents in Chicago. JNO. B. IDESON CO., 89 South Water st., cor. Dearborn.

50 GROSS LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 70 Lake street.

50 BBLS ALCOHOL. SARGENT & ILSLEY, Wholesale Druggists, 149 Lake street.

5000 GALLS. ENGLISH LINSEED OIL, just arrived and for sale by BOOKER, INNIS.

1500 BOXES VERY CHOICE STEARINE CANDLES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO., Corner of South Water street and Michigan Avenue, Reynolds & Ely's Block.

BATH TUBS—MANUFACTURED TO order and for sale by HAMILTON, BROOKS & CO., 116 and 118 Franklin street.

CHAINS—40 CASKS COIL & BRIGHT Ox Chains, for sale by WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake st.

Wood & Coal.

WOOD! WOOD!!

BEST QUALITY

Seasoned Beech and Maple Wood,

At $5 per Cord.

Also, Choice Screened Erie and Briar Hill Coal,

At $7 per ton, delivered.

HALE & CO.,

North Wells St., near Bridge.

Sheffield Coal.

DAILY ARRIVAL OF 100 TONS.—THIS coal will compare favorably with the best in the market. ... [illegible] ...

Coal and Wood.

BRIAR HILL, ERIE, LACKAWANNA, Schuylkill, Beach, Maple ... [illegible] ...

South Side Wood and Coal Agency,

214 CLARK ST., CORNER ADAMS.

ISAAC COALE.

BENJAMIN ACKLEY,

DEALER IN COAL AND WOOD,

West Water Street,

BETWEEN RANDOLPH AND WASHINGTON STS.

[Office on the Dock.]

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING EXPENDED over FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS in the erection of large and commodious buildings for keeping Coal ... [illegible] ...

Screened and Dry Coal,

Delivered at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE. ... [illegible] ...

LEHIGH, LACKAWANA, ... RIDGE, ...

Of the Soft, or Bituminous Coals, he has

BRIAR HILL, ERIE, CHIPPEWA, ...

Wood of all kinds

[illegible]

Hardware, Machinery, &c.

Excelsior Iron Works.

MASON, McARTHUR & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Kinds of Steam Boilers,

GASOMETERS, WROUGHT IRON ... HOUSE WORK, or every description ... [illegible] ...

P. W. Gates, *Warner, Chalmers & Fraser,*

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILROAD CARS, Portable and stationary

Steam Engines and Boilers,

[illegible]

Engine and Hand Lathes,

[illegible]

POWER AND HAND PLANERS, &c.

EAGLE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

THOMAS GEORGE & CO.,

AT THEIR OLD STAND

201 .... LAKE STREET.

MANUFACTURE

All Kinds of Tinware, Sheet Iron And Copper Ware,

AND DEAL IN

STOVES, FURNACES, COOKING RANGES,

Plain, Planished, Stamped, Japanned Tinware,

ROUGH AND FINISHED BRASS WORK

Of every Description.

GAS PIPE, LEAD PIPE, PUMPS, HYDRAULIC RAMS, BAR PUMPS, SODA FOUNTAINS, TOILET WARE, WATER COOLERS, &c.

Also, a complete Stock of

Tinner's Machines and Tools,

ALL AT LOW PRICES.

American Genius Triumphant!

ATWATER'S

$15 *Sewing Machine*

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM at the New York State Fair, Oct. 1857, over Wheeler's and Wilson's high priced machines ...

COMMITTEE OF AWARDS:

J. C. CUYLER, Editor of Albany ...
R. OVIATT, Esq., Practical Machinist, ... Rochester, N. Y.
PHINEAS STANTON, Secretary of ... N. Y.; and
CALVIN HURBERT, Esq., New York.

This Machine has been pronounced by ... [illegible] ...

Harvey Block, cor. Main & Swan st.
BUFFALO ...

[illegible]

CHICAGO STEAM AND GAS PIPE WORKS,

Office, 123 Lake Street.

Walworth, Hubbard & Co.,

GIVE THEIR EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION to Warming and Ventilating Buildings by Steam and Water. ... [illegible] ...

STEAM APPARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ... FACTORIES, HOTELS, HOSPITALS, CHURCHES, RAILROAD SHOPS, ...

They manufacture and have constantly on hand

IRON STEAM PIPE,

With Brass and Iron Fittings of every variety ... Boiler and Pump connections:

Pumps, ... Gauge Cocks, ... Check Valves, ...

WORTHINGTON'S STEAM PUMPS,
DUFF'S ALARM WATER GAUGES,
BOILER FLUES, GAS PIPE AND FITTINGS,

AGENTS FOR

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES,
EASTMAN'S STEAM GAUGES.

FRESH LOBSTERS FROM THE SHORE—something rare in this country ... [illegible] ...

FINE FRENCH POMADE & HAIR ... J. H. REED & CO., 144 & 146 Lake st.

BURNING FLUID, CAMPHENE, ... Oil, Camphene and Fluid Wicks, ... FENTON, FISHER & CO., Druggists, 94 Lake st.

100 DOZ LADIES' PATENT ... COLORED AND WHITE SKIRTS, ... at Nos. 221 & 223 South Water st.

GLYCERINE AND HONEY SOAP ... J. H. REED & CO., 144 & 146 Lake st.